Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

Nippon Times
Evening

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

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Series of Clashes Reported from Ahmedabad As India's Struggle for Independence Continued

Winter on N. China Front

Members of an armored car unit of the Imperial Forces guarding the frozen reaches of the mighty Yellow River brave the withering cold of the continent in performance of their daily duties.

Press Comments

Tuesday, January 12
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Sacrifices Increase
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Cultural Policy

Sacrifices Increase

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is not difficult to imagine what pains Roosevelt had taken to conceal or camouflage the impressive record of defeats and failures from the American people ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. By expounding the doctrine that the present war was that for the survival of the American race, the skilful distorter of phenomena had managed to side-step the natural denunciation for the blunders he committed and at the same time he sought to fan the fighting spirit of the Americans and to prevent the sagging of their morale as a result of the heavy sacrifices demanded of them.

He has thus planned to kill three birds with one stone but owing to the lightning rapidity of Nippon's offensives the people of the United States at first plunged into the war literally prepared for a war of survival. Time, however, showed them that such a slogan was unsuited to the temper of the American people, for "a war of survival" had a peculiarly defensive ring which is most unsatisfactory to the positive nature of Americans. The very fact that the war situation on their part was entirely defensive made the slogan doubly odious.

Roosevelt, therefore, found it necessary to offer a new slogan which would be more to their taste. Thus he began speaking of an "offensive" and took concrete steps to put that into practice. The invasion of North Africa and the counter-offensive in the South Pacific area were his attempts to put a little substance into his claims. Naturally he made the most of these actions with his characteristic ballyhoo but, of late, the American people have come to entertain doubts over this "offensive" that is suggested to be in progress, on account of its excessive slowness.

It appears that the American people at large have come to realize the paltry nature of the counter-offensive in proportion to the heavy sacrifices demanded of them and the meager results that will attend victory even if that can be achieved. The American people have come to demand of their Government some guarantees for compensation for their enormous sacrifices in acting as the arsenal of Democracy.

The United States Government has not offered any concrete explanation on this point but Roosevelt recently has come out with a new slogan; "Win New Freedom." This can be interpreted somewhat as follows: The sacrifices that will be imposed on the American people must hereafter grow but on the day that a new freedom is won the United States will occupy the throne of the world. In that glorious hope the American people should bear whatever sacrifices they will hereafter be called on to make. In other words, the United States in invoking the Lease-Lend Act in aiding Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking promises its people compensation in some or other form. But the nations which receive aid motivated by such an ambition cannot fail to recognize just what it is worth. On their part they think it expedient to borrow as much as possible from the wealthy United States but borrow in such a way that there would be no troublesome strings attached to the loans by telling America that if it doesn't give aid they would lose the war.

Objectively considered, therefore, the sight of the American people making such heavy sacrifices without realizing all this is pitiable in the extreme.

Cultural Policy

YOMIURI-HOCHI—To Nippon, which is pushing onward to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the principle and method of guiding the various races of East Asia are of fundamental importance.

Assimilation and harmony have been known to be the two great colonial policies that have been enforced by empire-builders, which deserve the deepest consideration when we come in contact with different races. The policy of assimilation has been pursued by France in its dealings with its colonies and consists in making it compulsory for the peoples of its colonies to adopt the culture and civilization of France. The policy of harmony, on the other hand, is to let the native inhabitants retain their manners and customs and traditions.

Since, lately, the problem of Nippon's guidance over the races of East Asia has become a pressing one, it seems that in some quarters some premature views on the harmony policy have been expressed whereas it must be thoroughly examined just as the policy of assimilation requires close scrutiny before adoption can seriously be entertained.

The primary reason for considering the doctrine of harmony is that it was adopted as a means of ruling the colored races, by white people. The problem for Nippon, therefore, is clearly different, for we are not

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Mussolini to Donate Funds To War Bereaved in Nippon

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, January 10.—Premier Benito Mussolini will present the people of Nippon with a splendid gift, a book of memoirs entitled "Talks With Bruno," which the Premier wrote in memory of his son who died a glorious death at the age of 22 in an airplane accident the year before last.

"Talks With Bruno" is a 50-page book in which the life of the hero is described by Premier Mussolini with deep parental affection from the time when Bruno conducted his initial flight at the age of seven under the guidance of his father till his death in August 1941. It is concluded with a remark that though Bruno is dead, the soul of Fascist youth will live forever. Viewed from a different angle, this publication can be considered an autobiography of Mussolini, a man.

At the wish to Il Duce, all funds to be raised from the copyright will be contributed to the bereaved sons and daughters of Nippon's "heroes of the air," who had sacrificed their lives for the nation's cause.

The book is now being translated into the Japanese language by Motoichi Nogami of the Society for International Cultural Relations who is now stationed here, while the Italian Propaganda Ministry is searching for the largest and most reliable publisher in Nippon.

CHINA'S REVIVAL FORCED NANKING TO DECLARE WAR

Freedom for E. Asia Also Another Aim, Says Lin at Rally

Domei

NANKING, January 11.—The National Government of China decided to participate in the War of Greater East Asia for the revival of China and the liberation of East Asia, as only the countries which fight for their own existence can exist, stated Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China at a national rally held in support of the war declaration at the Ta-Hwa Theater here yesterday evening.

The gist of the Publicity Minister's address follows:

"The National Government of China yesterday declared war on Britain and the United States. Now is the time for China to concentrate its total strength in fighting for China's independence and existence.

"Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China has cooperated with Nippon in a spirit of sharing common happiness and hardship.

"Under the circumstances, everyone knows the mistake of China in remaining neutral while Nippon is fighting at the front. We could not follow the example of various countries which came to ruin through attempting to maintain neutrality.

"The present war is a fight between the total power of nations. In a total war there is no distinction between the war front and the home front.

"China has participated in the war. We have 400,000,000 people who defy death. On the strength of these 400,000,000 people, we have joined the war for the eradication of evil influences of Britain and the United States in East Asia.

"The majority of our Chinese people have not forsaken their love for China and East Asia.

"Nippon and China concluded an agreement for the return of concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality.

"This is a matter of great delight to the National Government of Nanking as well as to the whole nation. Some may say that both the United States and Britain have recently ad-

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS AIR UNITS SMASH FOE AT BENGHAZI, TOBRUK

Harbor Facilities, Warehouses Damaged

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Axis air units, in a large formation, raided Benghazi and Tobruk this afternoon, and caused serious damages to harbor equipment and warehouses, according to a report from the Tunisian front.

A report from Cairo also reveals that the headquarters of the British North African forces had also recognized the Axis air attacks on Benghazi and Tobruk.

Enemy Loses 265 Planes

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, January 10.—In two months since the invasion of British and American troops into North Africa, the enemies lost 265 airplanes and they have already admitted the loss of 147 planes, it is disclosed by the German authorities.

In the same period, the British air units belonging to the British Eighth Army in Libya also lost 172 planes. Thus, the enemies have suffered a total loss of 437 planes of which 307 were British warcraft.

Inflation Hits Iran

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—The inflation tendency in Iran has been seriously augmented recently by the unfair requisitioning of goods by British and American troops. The situation has now become so serious that the British and American authorities are unable to cope with it. In this connection, the United States Government is reportedly considering the dispatch of a group of economic and other experts to rebuild Iran's financial structure under a five-year program, it is reported from Washington.

Enemies Ape Nippon; U.S., Britain Give Up Extrality Right in China

The treaty for relinquishing extraterritorial rights and retrocession of concessions was signed between Chungking and the British Government at Chungking yesterday by Chungking Foreign Minister T.V. Soong and British Ambassador to Chungking Sir Horace J. Seymour, according to authentic sources received by the Foreign Office this morning. A similar treaty was also signed between Chungking and the United States Government at Washington yesterday, the same sources revealed.

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 11.—A treaty concerning the abolition of British extraterritoriality in China was signed today between Foreign Minister T.V. Soong and British Ambassador Sir Horace James Seymour, it is reported from Chungking.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States and Chungking Ambassador Wei Tao-ming signed a treaty abolishing United States extraterritoriality in China today at Washington, it is reported from Washington.

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—An agreement is reported to have been signed today between the United States, Great Britain and China, respecting the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, according to a report from London.

SOVIETS LOSE 624 TANKS FROM JANUARY 1 TO 10

Luftwaffe Bombs Murmansk Sinking 1 Ship

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—During the period from January 1 to 10, German forces either captured or destroyed a total of 624 Soviet tanks on the Eastern Front, it was announced by the German High Command today.

In the battles fought today in the Stalingrad and in the lower reach region of the Don River, the German air force and infantry units either destroyed or stalled 136 armored cars of the Soviet Army, it was also made public by the German High Command today.

The German High Command announced today the war situation on the Eastern Front as follows:

In the Northern Caucasus, Stalingrad and Don River sectors, Soviet forces with numerically superior infantry and tank units continued counter-offensives. However, the German forces smashed the enemy attacks after fierce engagements. In the battles, the German air force assisted the ground units.

In the central sector, German storm units destroyed many strong enemy positions, also capturing many war prisoners and large quantities of arms.

In the meantime, German fighters and bombers raided the port of Murmansk, sinking a 4,000-ton merchant ship and inflicting severe damage to a cargo vessel in the harbor.

Serious Food Shortage Faces Britain This Year

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—Britain is confronted with the problem of an evergrowing food shortage, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Robert Hudson admitted in an interview yesterday with a Daily Mail reporter, according to a London dispatch. "The food problem is assuming more and more serious proportions," declared the British Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, continuing that so long as the present number of 500,000 farm hands is not increased immediately, Britain will have to face the threat of a grave food crisis this year.

In Aftermath of Nippon's Air Blow

The above scene reproduced from a cut that appeared in the Daily Herald of London, shows survivors of the British warships, the Dorsetshire and the Cornwall, being rescued following the sinking of the vessels by the Imperial Navy Air Force last year in the eastern part of the Indian Ocean. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

CONGRESS GETS HUGE WAR BILL

Roosevelt Requests $100,000,000,000 In New Fiscal Year

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—The United States war expenditures for the 1943-44 fiscal year, will amount to $100,000,000,000, it was announced by President Roosevelt this afternoon in Congress, before the joint conference of Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

In his message Roosevelt explained the national budgetary estimates just introduced to Congress with remarks to the following purport:

The American Government, in its formulation of the budgetary bill, is chiefly motivated with the desire that the future prosecution of the war should be enhanced. Of the total amount of national expenditure amounting to $109,000,000,000, that appropriated for the war is $100,000,000,000, and will be met by various financial measures including tax increases and encouragement of national savings, from both of which the Government expects $16,000,000,000.

Since the Pearl Harbor debacle America has been spending a monthly war expenditure of about $2,000,000,000, which figure recently rose to $6,000,000,000. The Government ex-

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Ex-Argentine Head Dies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—General Don Agustin P. Justo, former President of Argentina, died yesterday at the age of 67. He was the President of Argentina from 1932 to 1938, and even since his retirement he was a leading political figure in the country. He announced his candidacy for election to the Presidency in the election scheduled to be held this year.

Recently, he declared his opposition to the neutral policy upheld by the present President Ramon S. Castillo.

U.S. General Killed at Rabaul

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Brigadier-General Kenneth Walker who was commanding an American bomber unit in a battle in the neighborhood of Rabaul, New Britain Island, is believed to have been killed on the morning of January 5, it was announced by the headquarters of the American forces in Southwestern Pacific. He is the fourth General of the United States Air Force to be killed in the present war.

Giraud, Boisson in Sudan

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—General Henri Giraud, accompanied by Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French West Africa, reached Bamako, French Sudan, by air from Dakar today, it is reported from Algiers. Also it is said that he called an urgent meeting of leaders to confer on measures against the Axis forces.

LOWER YANGTZE CLEARED OF FOE

Peace Drive Sees Rapid Progress--Results Given

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 11.—Since around the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, last year, remarkable progress has been seen in the drive to attain peace around the lower stretches of the Yangtze River. The Imperial Forces, by crushing all marauding elements there, achieved brilliant results in all sectors of the zone especially during the month of December, the highlights of which, as announced by authoritative quarters are as follows:

Number of encounters, 340; buried enemy bodies left behind, 2,600; war prisoners, 927; those who surrendered, 1,104; war trophies, three trench mortars, 149 "yanpao" guns, one heavy machine-gun, 21 light machine-guns, three automatic rifles, nine bomb-throwers, 1,611 rifles, 127 revolvers, 102,678 rounds of ammunition, 595 shells.

During the same period the Imperial Forces suffered 62 killed.

The comprehensive war results achieved by the Imperial Forces in the same area in 1942, as compared with those during the two previous years, according to authoritative surveys, read as follows:

	1942	1941	1940
Encounters	3.631	2.888	3,130
Enemies engaged	527.000	660.000	737,000
Enemy bodies left behind ..	51.914	46.661	57.378
War prisoners .	20.561	12.517	7.207
Those who surrendered	13.903	45.527	11.007
Booty:			
Mortars	86	34	34
Mountain-guns	10	11	6
"Yanpao" guns	1.029	106	12
Heavy machine-guns ...	212	72	81
Light machine-guns ...	679	460	4.100
Rifles	22.611	14.921	11.421
Rifle bullets ..	5.530.123	2.697.240	2.494.200
War killed among Imperial Forces	1.947	1.710	1.780

Will Replace Henderson

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—According to a Washington dispatch, former Democratic Senator for Michigan, Prentiss M. Brown, will succeed Leon Henderson, President of the Price Adjustment Board, it was decided by President Franklin D. Roosevelt who yesterday asked for the Senate's approval concerning the appointment.

President Roosevelt also asked the Senate's approval of the dispatch to Australia of Edward Flynn, Democrat leader in the capacity of ambassador, the report added.

Major-Gen. Hasegawa Dies

Major-General Tetsujiro Hasegawa, 64, retired, died of apoplexy on Sunday at his residence in Itabashi-ku, Tokyo. Funeral services will be conducted according to Buddhist rites at his residence on Wednesday at 1 p.m.

E. ASIA AFFAIRS MINISTRY TO DISCUSS CHINA POLICY

Thailand, Indo-China Talks Also Planned

A general meeting of the committee attached to the Ministry of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be held from 4 p.m. on Wednesday at the official residence of the Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs, states Domei.

At the general session, a discussion will be held on the development of Nippon's policy toward the Republic of China following the Nanking Government's participation in the current war.

Various matters between Nippon and French Indo-China and between Nippon and Thailand will also be deliberated upon.

With the recent return of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Nippon Ambassador to French Indo-China, and Teiji Tsubokami, Nippon Ambassador to Thailand, closer cooperation betwen Nippon and the two countries is now expected.

The committee will also discuss current questions connected with the forthcoming resumption of the 81st session of the Imperial Diet.

U.S. Envoy to Chungking, Gauss, May Be Replaced

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Diplomatic observers of Washington are realizing the necessity of replacing United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss to Chungking with a new envoy in view of the Chungking-Washington relation becoming strained because of the unsatisfactory supply of goods to the Chiang regime, it is reported from Washington.

The replacement of Ambassador Gauss is said to be due to the dissatisfaction of the State Department respecting his ability. As to his successor, Nelson Johnson, United States Minister to Australia, who was formerly Ambassador to China, is now regarded as the most likely candidate.

It is believed at Washington that the replacement of Ambassador Gauss by Johnson may shortly be realized.

Orgaz Visiting Madrid

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—General Orgaz, High Commissioner for Spanish Morocco, left Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, this morning by air and reached Madrid.

His visit to Madrid is believed to be for the purpose of reporting to the home Government concerning the situation in Morocco and the North African territories now under the control of the British-American forces.

Ataka Donates ¥1,000,000

Yakichi Ataka, former President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, on Monday contributed ¥1,000,000 toward the scholarship fund to the prefectural authorities of Ishikawa, his native-place.

Mass Raids, Attacks On British Troops And Bombings Occur

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 11.—With the anti-British struggle entering its sixth month, disturbances in India are assuming far more serious proportions than ever before, particularly so in the industrial district of Ahmedabad where Mahatma Gandhi's followers are many in number, the frontier provinces under the influence of the Red Shirt Party, and Punjab and Madras provinces, it was reported by the India National Congress Party's secret broadcasting station.

According to the broadcast intercepted here yesterday night, disturbances raging in various parts of India are as follows:

In Ahmedabad, Indian masses raided police stations and government office buildings, resulting in armed clashes with policemen. In these fights, 28 were either killed or injured in addition to 33 Indians who were taken into custody.

British Troops Attacked

Twenty-four British soldiers on patrol duty yesterday in Peshawar, were suddenly attacked by Red Shirt Party members who killed six Tommies and injured four others.

Red Shirt Party members, on the previous night, raided railway guards in Peshawar, killing and injuring 13 British soldiers. The British garrison immediately dispatched a company of soldiers to search for the raiders.

However, the British soldiers were thwarted in their search since most of the citizens of Peshawar are supporters of the Red Shirt Party.

Also bombs were thrown at the official residences for Surat Municipality officials in Bombay Province yesterday. On the other hand, municipal employes went on a strike because they could not obtain sufficient foodstuff.

In a certain criminal court of the province a bomb exploded. However, a report on the casualties are not available as yet. The police, it is reported, are making frantic efforts to arrest the culprit.

Food Problem Unsolved

Under the leadership of the prefectural governer, a frantic effort to solve the food shortage problem was started in Bombay, but after futile negotiations in Delhi with Lord Lin-

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CYPRUS ISLAND PREDICTED AS NEXT BATTLE GROUND

Big Fight May Take Place This Spring

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, January 10.—Political circles of Turkey believe that Cyprus Island may become the center of a great battle this spring, according to information reaching here from Ankara.

In the past several months, United States forces have been dispatched to Cyprus Island and Syria, and also American air unts are said to have been sent to Cyprus Island in an increasing number.

The visit of General Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Middle East, to Cyprus Island on Christmas Day is regarded to be quite significant. It is believed the island has been strongly fortified.

U.S. Invades Cyprus Isle

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—United States forces stationed in Syria have landed on Cyprus Island, it is reported from Beirut.

Kuriyama Resumes Talks With Decoux at Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, January 11.—The Nippon-French Indo-China trade negotiations which had been suspended over the New Year holidays were resumed at 5 p.m. today (French Indo-China time) between Minister Shigeru Kuriyama and Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux at the latter's official residence.

The conference dealt with the basic questions concerning new economic relations between the nations centering around working trade arrangements.

NANKING OPENS JUDICIAL MEET

President Wang Addresses 700 Chinese Leaders

Domei

NANKING, January 11.—With the participation of more than 700 law-enforcing officials of the National Government of China, a three-day conference of judicial officials got under way here today to discuss important measures for the rejuvenation of China's judicial administration following Nippon's relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, as provided in the Sino-Japanese agreement concluded last Saturday.

The opening ceremony was held at the Grand Ceremonial Hall at the Central Headquarters of the Kuomintang at 10 a.m. today.

The first-day session was presided over by Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government. The participants included the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, representatives of local courts and other law-enforcing organs throughout the country. Delegates from the North China Political Council were also present.

Representing the central authorities at today's opening session were besides President Wang, Wen Tsuang-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan, Lo Chun-chiang, Minister of Judicial Administration, and other high-ranking officials.

The conference was opened formally by President Wang, who, following the ceremonial reading of the Last Will and Testament of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "Father of the Republic of China," addressed the assembled officials, giving a number of important instructions on law enforcement in the present national emergency following China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia. Mr. Wen followed President Wang with an address in which he stressed the importance of effecting a rejuvenation of the country's judicial system.

Following the address, the participating officials immediately started discussions on a few of the various proposals, numbering more than 300, which had been submitted to the conference, all bearing on the projected rejuvenation of the country's judicial administration.

China's Revival Forced Nanking To Declare War

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vised Chungking of their intentions to retrocede concessions and to relinquish extraterritoriality in China.

"In the Nippon-China basic treaty of 1941, however, Nippon already promised that the concessions would be retroceded and extraterritoriality would be relinquished in the event of a favorable development in the relations between the two countries. This shows that Nippon was thinking of the matter a long time ago.

"I should like to ask where are the United States, or British concessions. Canton, Hankow, Amoy, Shanghai and Tientsin are all in the hands of Nippon. If the two Occidental countries really intended as they promised, they would have returned the concessions one year ago when Nippon clarified in the basic treaty her intention of retroceding the concessions.

"Now we clearly understand that Nippon was in real earnest and the two Occidental countries were not."

"Our compatriots should know that we should strive to save our country by securing real peace through our own efforts. For peace, bloodshed is necessary. Toward our friends, we have nothing but peace but a sledge-hammer blow must be dealt our enemy.

"Our compatriots! The red part of the national flag is indicative of noble bloodshed in revolution by numbers of our patriots. To make the red part of the national flag brighter, we should rise up at this juncture to prosecute the present war."

Congress Gets Huge War Bill

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pects that the aforementioned figure will be raised to ¥8,000,000,000 during the forthcoming fiscal year.

Meantime, the United States Government has greatly cut the estimates for various social improvement undertakings, chiefly in view of the shortage of labor.

The Government expects to mobilize about six million people in 1943 for work connected with the armed forces and arms production. Though diverse unreconciliatory views are reported to have been aired among political circles, Roosevelt urged Congressional members to unite in the nation's cause of executing the war.

Manchou Emperor Orders Subjects to Conserve Iron

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HSINKING, January 11.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously ordered today that the construction work on the new Imperial Palace and the monument to commemorate His Imperial Majesty's visit to Nippon be suspended so that the iron materials thereof may be utilized for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The most gracious words were granted Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board, immediately before the opening of the Joint Official and Civilian Cooperative Conference held this afternoon to discuss measures for the increased production of iron ore, coal and other non-ferrous metals.

Director Takebe, who was graciously received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, was granted the Imperial message in which His Imperial Majesty was pleased to recognize His subjects for their efforts to increase the output of agricultural as well as mineral resources and graciously ordered the suspension of the construction of the new Imperial Palace and the monument in commemoration of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript granted after His Imperial Majesty's visit to Nippon.

His Imperial Majesty further graciously ordered a decrease in consumption and the increase in the production of iron materials, because more of the material will be required as the war develops.

His Imperial Majesty, moreover, expressed the Imperial wish for accelerated efforts on the part of the people to support Nippon, Manchoukuo's parent country, in its execution of the current war.

Greatly awed by His Imperial Majesty's gracious words, Director Takebe conveyed the Imperial Will to the attendants of the conference as well as to the entire nation of Manchoukuo.

It is to be mentioned in this connection that the present Imperial Palace in Hsinking is the former building of the Salt Tax Office and is narrow and inconvenient.

Last spring, His Majesty the Emperor of Nippon graciously gave words of inquiry as regards the construction of the new Imperial Palace to Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo who was then on a visit to Tokyo.

Plans Ready to Help Nippon Pioneers' Sons

Plans have been completed in Taihoku and Takao to educate and train the children of Japanese people residing in the Southern Regions in accordance with Japanese ideals, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The project was initiated by Professor Yuzuru Kawai of the Taihoku Higher Commercial College while he was principal of the Commercial School in Takao in 1939. At one time, ¥550,000 was raised through the efforts of the Society of the Southern Regions and from a subsidy from the Taiwan Government-General, but as the fund was insufficient, the plan was never carried out. However, the situation changed with the successful achievements of the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

From the special 1943 budget of the Taiwan Government-General ¥550,000 has been appropriated for the undertaking. It was also learned that other plans are being considered for the construction of schools to accomodate children from Thailand and the other regions in the South. The project, when completed, will accomodate 350 students and it is expected that the school will be enlarged in the future.

Press Comments

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to rule but to exercise guidance so that cooperation may be secured for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For some time past the French Indo-China authorities have abandoned the policy of assimilation in favor of efforts to unite the civilizations of East and West. This, however, is a policy adopted by the colony itself and hardly one that can be attributed to France as a nation. It is merely an expedient to rule the native inhabitants as pleasantly as possible.

The principle of harmony, on the other hand, in some sense is identified with a mere doctrine of racial integrity and thus cannot but be modified according to the present, broader concept of race, which is taken as an organic component of a great sphere and not a mere subject of historic action.

While assimilationism has been criticized as idealistic, harmonism has been stigmatized as opportunistic. Any turn from assimilationism to harmonism is not a transformation from one principle to another but is rather the abandonment of a principle.

Both assimilationism and harmonism are specially conditioned as they have been the principles and methods used by the imperialistic nations of Europe and America in ruling their colonies. When Nippon exercises its guidance over the inhabitants of East Asia, these should be considered only in the light of reference material and should not be adopted without due consideration. In view of the fact that the task that Nippon has taken on its shoulders is basically markedly idealistic, the principle of harmonism should be most carefully dissected. There are limitations and conditions to both assimilation and harmony. Nippon should give deep thought to the various difficulties which the East Asiatic peoples have faced and, at the same time, must lead them on to the great ideal of Asiatic glory by setting before them an all-embracing ideology of Greater East Asia.

Chungking Smugglers Make Big Profit

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—"Air smuggling" is the latest method now adopted by Chungking traders to earn good profits, it is reported from Calcutta.

These traders are making use of evacuees from India to China. These traders take hold of evacuees, clothe them in new dresses, give them two gold watches and fountain pens to carry, and also make them carry bags filled with quinine and other highly valuable medicines up to the permitted allowance of 33 pounds for each air passenger. The traders pay their air passages, and when the evacuees reach Chungking in their new dresses, carrying their full baggages, they are deprived of these.

Things brought by the evacuees are sold at Chungking at about 20 times their original cost. Thus there is a huge profit for traders, but the evacuees are also happy because they can return home free of cost. It is also reported that Chungking officials and American pilots are obtaining a portion of the huge profit made by this "air smuggling."

Burma Journals Praise Heroic Action of Nanking

Domei

RANGOON, January 10.—All Burmese and Indian language journals here this morning gave prominence to National Government of China's declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain by publishing the full text of the declaration of war and also heartily welcomed the firm decision made by the Nanking Government.

All vernacular journals in their editorial assailed the United States and Great Britain for adhering to their old traditional policy of trying to prevent unity among the East Asian countries. The United States and Great Britain, these journals stated, induced the Chungking regime to side with the Anglo-American camp and instigated the Chungking authorities to dispatch Chungking troops to the Burma and Indian borders.

The journals recalled how Burma for more than a century suffered under British domination and how the British under every pretext employed their policies of trying to prevent unity among the Asian people.

As declared by Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief of the Executive Organ of Burma, the journals pointed out that final victory against the United States and Great Britain has been enhanced all the more by the participation of the Nanking Government in the Greater East Asia War.

Halifax's Son Seriously Hurt

Mainichi

LISBON, January 10.—Lieutenant Frederick Wood, youngest son of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, who was with the British forces in North Africa, lost his both legs when he was bombed by Axis planes, it is reported by the Daily Mail. Peter Wood, his brother, was killed in the Egyptian battle last autumn.

Soviet Envoy in Chungking

A. S. Paniushikin, Soviet Ambassador to Chungking who returned to his post by plane on January 10, made important deliberations on many problems with his home government during his stay in Moscow, especially on matters concerning the close affiliations to be made between the two governments through the northwest route, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei.

BLACK MARKET THRIVES IN U.S.

Law Enforcers Having Hard Time as Illegal Cases Mounting Daily

With shortages in almost everything, illegal transactions in America have increased enormously in recent day; Big Business, Small Business, and organized gangdom run neck and neck in the number of offenses against the law, a January 10 Buenos Aires report to Domei quoting Time magazine reveals. The Time article runs as follows:

"Reports from all over America show that the number of illegal transactions committed have increased enormously and that law enforcement organs are unable to cope successfully with the situation. Big Business is the worst offender, for example, 2 important banks in Washington have been caught red-handed in illegal acts.

"Small businessmen too have been violating the law, and last week more than 100 butchers were arrested for selling lowgrade meat at highgrade prices. By government investigation the astounding fact that less than 60 per cent of the retail merchants conform to the price law was discovered. In recent days more than 4,000 retail merchants have been hailed to court on the one count of failing to put the right prices on price tags.

"But the largest number of violations are still against the gas control. By investigation of 500 gas stations in the 17 eastern states which have gas control, it was found that 70 per cent were selling gas openly at illegal prices with absolutely no regard for officially-fixed prices. The gas situation is reminiscent of Prohibition when Al Capone and others ran wild throughout America.

"In Utica, New York more than 8,000 gas tickets were stolen. These will probably be taken to New York and sold at illegal prices. In the pockets of a flashily dressed gangster found shot dead recently in New York were found a large number of stolen gas tickets. Evidence shows that already the handling of stolen or robbed gas tickets has been organized in New York and that they will be bootlegged as was liquor in the days of Prohibition.

"Among the controlled commodities there are two which have as yet not been organized in illegal transactions. They are rubber tires and coffee. The absence of illegal transactions of rubber tires is not because of any successful government control but because there are almost no rubber tires and there is no room for crime. There are only a few illegal coffee transactions on an organized scale as yet because coffee control is still young and gangsters have not yet started to organize in that field."

Serious Clashes At Ahmedabad

(Continued From Page 1)

lithgow, Viceroy of India, the prefectural governor returned to Bombay on January 9, according to a special dispatch from Bangkok, dated January 11, to Yomiuri-Hochi.

Upon his return to Bombay, he made a gloomy report to an A.P. reporter as follows:

"I met the government heads at Delhi but the problem remains unsolved. At present we have only to look for supplies from Australia, but the futility of such an anticipation can be readily surmised from the current war situation in the Pacific."

Britain to Sell India

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 11.—Illegal negotiations are being conducted between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill over the annual revenue of India amounting to 1,100,000,000 rupees, it was disclosed by a secret broadcast made yesterday morning from India.

According to the broadcast, the expansion of the British-India Government's Post-Bellum Planning Board as reported by a New Delhi broadcast of last Saturday is closely connected with the United States' dispatch of special envoy William Philipps.

With the arrival of Philipps to India, the British and United States Governments started negotiating on the sale of India, according to the secret broadcast which follows:

"No one can deny that American activities in India are aimed at the domination of India after the war and that White House politicians are working hand in hand with Wall Street plutocrats to a tain that aim.

"This is clearly indicated by the expansion of the Post-Bellum Planning Board which was announced by the British-India Government simultaneously with the arrival of Philipps, the pawn of ambitious Roosevelt.

"The exansion of the board is a prelude to the sale of India to the United States by Churchill and Lord Linlithgow, Governor-General of India, who yield to the ambitions of Roosevelt. In the future, the Post-Bellum Planning Board of the British-India Government will be nothing but the agency of the United States Government."

Fifth Columnist Repents; Rely on Nippon, She Says

Domei

MANILA, January 10.—The only sure way for the rebirth of the Filipinos is to rely upon the might of Nippon and to strive to become a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under the guidance of Nippon, declared Miss N. S. Mary, a former Filipino Fifth Columnist, who had been acting as a member of the Information and Propaganda Corps of the Filipino-American Army and who was recently arrested by the local Nippon gendarmerie.

Miss Mary was actively engaged in espionage work even after the fall of Manila in concert with the American forces besieged in the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island.

Under the kind treatment of the Nippon authorities after the arrest, she came to realize the fallacy of the false liberalism with which she had been imbued and was brought to an understanding of true patriotism.

Real Understanding Aroused

Miss Mary recently wrote a personal document which shows clearly the process of awakening of a former spy to the real cause of justice. Her article, in part, follows:

"Before the day when I was arrested, I had been confident that I would be able to cheat the Nippon gendarmerie quite easily. Moreover, I was full of the heroic idea of sacrificing my life.

"As days passed, however, all of the thoughts to which I had clung collapsed tragically. One of the causes was the very kind treatment accorded me by the Imperial Forces. Once and for all, I grasped the real nature of the Nippon Army and also realized how tragically the Filipinos lacked the real knowledge of Nippon and its strength. My conscience was awakened and I was not hesitant in trying to redeem the crimes I had committed. Now I cannot but reconsider, with a bitter heart, the whole of my past misdeeds and misconceptions.

"I was fully aware of the very unjust activities of Filipino politicians for several year prior to the outbreak of the Nippon-American War. The misdeeds of those degenerated politicians are too numerous for mention here.

"As a result, the Filipino Government, at the time of the outbreak of the war, lacked the proper judgement on which the fate of the nation hinged.

"The Filipinos, under the American rule of the past 40 years, have been made a dissolute people thinking of nothing but enjoyment. They have been made so weak spiritually and morally that an ordeal easily crushed their minds.

Sorry For Past

"I am now horrified to think how extensively my propaganda poisoned the minds of my countrymen and what a terrible effect it might have exerted if the Nippon Forces had failed to nip it in the bud. Everything I did, thinking it justice, has proved to be an act of conspiracy toward the whole of the Filipino populace.

"For many a sleepless night, I have pondered over the problems of patriotism and the future of the Philippines and have learned that the true way of patriotism is to devote myself to bring about peace by cooperating with Nippon and to rectify the people's faults.

"The way of justice for the Philippines to follow is to bring about her rebirth to become a worthy member of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"For the last one year, many of the Filipinos have been in a confused state of mind, drifting in the maelstrom between Nippon and America. The Nippon Forces have been generous in understanding the pitiful plight of the Filipinos and have extended kind hands of guidance. Now we must rely on Nippon's might and try to start anew as a nation worthy of being a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Ueno Zoo Here to Receive Two Tigers From Rangoon

Domei

RANGOON, January 11.—Two tigers out of the seven now kept by the Rangoon Zoo will be sent to the Ueno Zoological Garden in Tokyo.

The negotiations for this contract were first started between Mr. Pazzert, president of the Rangoon Zoo, and Mr. Koga, former president of the Ueno Zoo, when the latter visited Burma last year.

Mr. Pazzet recently sent a letter to the Ueno Zoo proposing the exchange of two young tigers with surplus animals in the Ueno Zoo, preferably Japanese deer and birds for appreciation. He further promised his best efforts to send animals indigenous to Burma which are required by the Ueno Zoo.

Mr. Pazzert is a famous German zoologist who has been a resident of Burma for the last 37 years. Before the start of the war, he was chief of the Rangoon agency of the Karl Hagenbeck Zoo in Hamburg.

At the request of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, he set to work last November on the rehabilitation of the Rangoon Zoo which had been damaged by the war and succeeded in opening it on the 1st of this month.

Australia's Prices Soar

SAIGON.—The September index of Australia's retail prices rose by 21.2 per cent above the average for 1938-39, according to an announcement made recently by the Information Department in Sydney.

The hourly wage rates for adult males last June was 18.5 per cent above the 1938-39 average.

The rise in wholesale prices, according to the same announcement, was much higher than that in wage rates, though the latter kept pace fairly well with the cost of living index.

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PREPARATIONS ALL SET FOR NIKKO SKI EVENT

13th Meiji Shrine Winter Meet Starting February 4

All preparations for the forthcoming winter competition of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet have been completed at the Nikko National Park in Tochigi Prefecture, it was learned Monday by Domei.

The ski competition, which is slated to get underway on February 4, will be participated in by more than 1,000 enthusiasts from all parts of the Empire.

Through the good offices of the Tochigi Prefectural authorities, the headquarters as well as other buildings necessary for the meet have been constructed on a spacious area in the first skiing ground in Oku Nikko.

The schantzen comparable to those at the Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Germany have been erected side by side at the second skiing ground. One of them, a 555-meter schantze, had already been tested with satisfactory results while much is expected of the other, an 85-meter schantze.

PEOPLE OF W. YUNNAN OFFERING COOPERATION

Body of Self-Defense Formed Voluntarily

Mainichi

RANGOON, January 9.—Since the Imperial Forces entered Yunnan, the inhabitants of Western Yunnan have been offering voluntary cooperation to maintain peace and order there.

Recently, they formed a self-defense organization, which is playing a vital role in the maintenance of order.

The organization is divided into two systems, one formed by units of several households and the other by villages.

The former aims at detecting and capturing spies and enemy agents. The members of the organization are requested to report to the nearest unit of the Imperial Forces whenever they meet with strangers.

The latter system is aimed at checking the activities of enemy troopers who enter the territory in civilian clothes and has so far scored marvelous results. In a certain village, the members of this organization took nine rifles and ammunition from 12 enemy soldiers who stole into a certain village and brought the spoils to a Nippon unit. Another group of villagers killed seven enemy troopers in a fight and brought all their rifles to the local governor.

The village masters, in the meantime, are no less cooperative with the Imperial Forces. Not long ago, they sent a telegraphic message to President Wang Ching-wei pledging fidelity to Nippon and wholesale support to the National Government at Nanking. In response, they received a message from President Wang expressing his deep gratitude.

These village masters are also exerting utmost efforts to supply Nippon soldiers with foodstuff such as pork, chickens and vegetables.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War on December 8 last year, athletic meets, cinema shows and entertainments were held at various places under the joint sponsorship of the Nippon garrisons and native inhabitants.

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Veteran Warrior Passes

Major-General Gomburo Yamashita, 74, Principal of the Seishin Girls' High School, Hamamatsu, died on Monday morning at his residence at Taka-machi, Hamamatsu. After serving at the front during the Russo-Japanese War and the Siberian Incident, the late Major-General was appointed Director of the Military Preparatory School. He was placed on the retired list in 1919. He has since been devoting himself to education as Principal of the Seishin Girls' High School. Funeral services will be conducted at the Fusaiji Temple on Friday at 1 p.m.

Cripps Admits Plane Dearth

Mainichi

CANTON, January 10.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Airplane Production, revealed yesterday that due to the scarcity of raw materials, the production of airplanes and particularly bombers has become very difficult in England, according to a London broadcast intercepted here.

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Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

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CHINA REGAINS INDEPENDENCE AIDED BY JAPAN

Nanking Government Makes Epochal Accomplishment, Says Embassy Spokesman

HISTORIC STEP TAKEN

Anglo-American Influences Gone From International Settlements And Concessions

Domei

NANKING, January 10.—Through Japan's return of concessions in China, the National Government of China has accomplished what no Government in China in the past has been able to accomplish, Masaomi Yoshitomi, Spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in China, declared here in a statement issued on the occasion of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Agreement concerning the return of the concessions.

The gist of Mr. Yoshitomi's statement follows:

"Through the new Sino-Japanese cooperation envisaged in the new agreement, China has completely restored its sovereignty which it lost since the Opium War and has regained complete independence.

Called Epochal Event

"It is certainly an epochal event in China's history that the National Government of China has accomplished what no government in China in the past was able to accomplish. It was certainly a signal success of the National Government of China.

"Foreign dispatches report that the present step of the Japanese Government has proved a bolt from the blue to Britain and the United States. Those two countries are now engrossed in finding countermeasures to cope with Japan's drastic decision, I hear.

"In order to patch up the situation, Britain and the United States will reiterate their past statements to return the International settlements in Shanghai and Amoy and the legation quarter in Peking, I believe.

"It has been the usual and common practice of Britain and the United States to make an exaggerated propaganda of what they do in the name of humanity and justice so long as their doings do not damage their rights and interests.

"It should be noted that Anglo-American influence has already been driven out of the international settlements in Shanghai and Amoy as well as the legation quarter in Peking and their mere promise to return them to China does not at all affect the Anglo-American interests in the least.

"It is something like promising to give away money in another's pocket. It is certainly a complete insult to the Chinese people. It may not be too much to say such a promise by the United States and Britain will undoubtedly deepen the contempt of the Chinese people against those two countries and Chungking's dependence on the Anti-Axis Powers."

Political Observers Comment

Domei

NANKING, January 10.—Great significance was attached by political observers here to the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Agreement relating to the return of concessions, abolition of extraterritoriality rights and other matters as proof of Japan's eagerness to carry out the stipulations of the Sino-Japanese Basic Agreement for the purpose of liberating East Asia.

It was recalled that Article Seven of the Sino-Japanese Basic Agreement provided for the abolition of Japan's extraterritorial rights in China and the return of its concessions in China after the National Government of China was firmly established.

The fact that Japan has carried out this promise is indicative of the moral integrity of Japan's diplomacy as well as of the growth of power of the National Government of China to the extent of being able to participate in the common fight with Japan, the observers declared.

Big Difference Noted

The observers noted the remarkable difference between the Anglo-American promise to the Chungking regime last year that they would return their concessions and abolish their extraterritorial rights in China and the newly concluded Sino-Japanese Agreement.

The emptiness of the Anglo-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Army Warplanes Smash Enemy Air Bases in South China

Sweeping Raids Carried Out Against Wuchow, Kanhsien, Yungan, Kweilin, Shaokwan, Lochong and Other Points in Defiance of Bad Weather

Domei

UNDISCLOSED AIR BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, January 10.—In a perfect combination of scouting, bombing and fighting planes, Japanese army flying units, in defiance of unfavorable weather conditions, especially the intense cold, have been constantly, fiercely attacking enemy air bases in South China for the complete destruction of American air forces in China.

Following are the major attacks effected recently by Japanese Army planes upon enemy air bases in South China:

On December 31, 1942, a combined unit of army bombers and fighters effected a fierce attack upon the enemy air base in Wuchow, located in eastern part of Kwangsi Province, and smashed the runway and fuel tanks, as well as inflicting heavy damage upon other military establishments in and around the air base.

On January 1, Japanese army planes directed their attacks upon Kan-hsien, Kiangsi Province, and scored direct hits upon enemy war objectives, including groups of godowns, airfield, in defiance of heavy anti-aircraft gunfire.

On January 2, our army planes air-raided Yungan, one of the enemy's military bases in Fukien Province and blew up a group of military godowns located in and around Yungan city, setting fire to many military establishments.

Kweilin Is Hit

Army planes, on January 4, daring fierce anti-aircraft fire, flying at low altitude, effected most daring attacks upon Kweilin, enemy air base in Kwangsi Province, and destroyed airfield equipments and godowns.

On the other hand, another group of army planes on the same day also carried out a surprise raid upon Shaokwan, the site of Chungking's headquarters of the 7th War Zone in Kwangtung Province, and bombed more than 10 military godowns, as well as railway stations situated in the southern part of the city, setting fire to them.

Meanwhile, another army flying unit also air-raided Lochong located in northwestern part of Shaokwan, destroying war objectives.

On January 5, a combined flying unit of army bombers and fighters also attacked Shaokwan, smashing groups of military godowns and barracks located in the northwestern part of Shaokwan. The city of Shaokwan was enveloped by a raging fire.

Japanese Guns Down Two P-40 Fighters In Western Hupeh

Domei

HANKOW, January 11.—Two United States P-40 fighters were brought down yesterday by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries over Chingmen, western Hupeh Province, according to a dispatch from Chingmen. A squadron of six American P-40 fighters appeared over Chingmen at about 12:30 p.m. yesterday of which, two were shot down by anti-aircraft batteries and the remaining four fled in disorder, the report stated.

GOVERNORS' PARLEY OPENED AT NANKING

Will Be Followed by Three-Day Conference of Judicial Officials

Domei

NANKING, January 10.—With a view to discussing various measures to cope with the domestic situation following the Government's declaration of war yesterday against the United States and Great Britain, a gubernatorial conference was held at the Executive Yuan here this morning.

With Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government presiding, the conference was attended by more than 20 provincial governors and mayors of special municipalities, including Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Chen Chun, Home Minister, and other high government officials.

At the outset of the meeting, it was revealed, President Wang made a detailed report on the Declaration of War against the United States and the British Empire, the Joint Declaration of Japan and China and the Sino-Japanese Agreement regarding retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

In the course of his report, it was further learned, President Wang stressed the importance, first, of instituting a wartime training of Chinese nationals, second, of increasing production and, third, of further strengthening rural peace, in order to cope with the new situation arising from China's active participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

Following Mr. Wang's report it was also disclosed, the attending provincial governors and mayors reported on the local conditions under their respective jurisdiction. Concrete wartime administrative measures to be taken by the central and local authorities were fully discussed, it was said.

The conference adjourned at noon.

Meanwhile, it was officially revealed that a three-day conference of judicial officials will be convened here tomorrow with a view to discussing measures for rejuvenating the country's judicial administration. More than 100 local judicial inspectors and other law-enforcing officers will participate in the conference.

Authoritative quarters revealed that the calling of the conference was prompted by the necessity of improving the judicial system as a result of Japan's retrocession of

(Continued on Page 2)

KUALA LUMPUR FETES VICTORY A YEAR AGO

First Anniversary of Entry of Japanese Forces Observed With Gala Celebrations

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, January 11.—The old order has yielded to the new and Kuala Lumpur, extricating itself completely from the British yoke, is full of activity with the Chinese, Malais and Indians all harboring definite beliefs of final Japanese victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Today, the first anniversary of the Japanese entry into this city is being celebrated here.

The city, devoid of all traces of the turmoils of war, is alive with thriving activities of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Bridges and buildings blasted by the British forces in their hasty retreat have been repaired and the lighted streets, criss-crossing the city, are always aglow and much prettier than in prewar days.

Such a remarkable comeback is indeed attributable to the consideration with which the Japanese Forces, by sacrificing their strategical advantages, conducted their operations in order to sphere the city of unnecessary damage. Such being the case, the citizens of Kuala Lumpur are taking special pains in cooperating with the Japanese, placing full confidence in the latter's astonishing might.

The efficient guidance of the Japanese authorities and the spontaneous actions of the citizens have wiped the city clean of British color in favor of the Japanese, and today, no one feels discomfort in government offices or on the street even if he knows no other language than Japanese.

An organization formed principally by Indian residents observed the celebration marking the first anniversary of the Japanese entry one day ahead, but the most surprising fact was that all those present worshipped the Imperial Palace from the distance, sang the Japanese national anthem and prayed for the souls of the departed and for the success of those fighting at the front exactly as the people do in Japan.

The change in the attitude of the Chinese masses, on the other hand, is simply unbelievable, presenting a warm atmosphere existing with the Japanese which is far more noticeable here than in other parts of the South.

Racial prejudices, such as setting aside different residential quarters for the Britons from the native in-

(Continued on Page 2)

THRONE TO SEND AIDES-DE-CAMP TO WAR PLANTS

War and Navy Ministers Struck With Awe Over Solicitude Shown by Emperor

DEPARTURE SLATED SOON

Factories Managed by Army And Navy Will Be Honored By Visits

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday signified His intention of sending aides-de-camp to inspect the condition of army and naval work offices and factories under Army and Navy management throughout the country.

It is understood that aides de camp to His Imperial Majesty will depart for the Kanto district in the early part of next month to inspect the condition of work offices and factories connected with the Army there.

In April aides de-camp to His Imperial Majesty will visit work offices and factories connected with the Army in Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, North Kyushu, and Sanin and Hokuriku districts.

The aides-de-camp to His Imperial Majesty doing the inspection of naval work offices, navy-managed factories, and important factories connected with the Navy will depart in the middle of this month. They will go to the Chugoku district, Shikoku, Kyushu, the Kanto and Tohoku districts, the Hokkaido, Nagoya, and the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe area.

Authorities Impressed

The army and naval authorities are profoundly impressed by the further manifestation of the solicitude of His Imperial Majesty. Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada were prompt to issue statements on the gracious act of His Imperial Majesty in making known His decision to send aides-de-camp to army and naval work offices and factories connected with the Army and the Navy throughout the country.

The War Minister's statement on the dispatch of aides-de-camp to His Majesty the Emperor follows:

"It fills us with awe and trepidation to observe that His Majesty the Emperor is giving thoughts specially to the adjustment of the production of munitions of war and practice of military technical arts in the War of Greater East Asia.

"We have been acquainted with the intention of His Majesty the Emperor to send aides-de-camp not only to army work offices but also to army-managed and army-supervised factories.

"The factories which are to be honored by being visited by aides-de-camp from His Imperial Majesty are limited to a part of the factories by the circumstances of the Imperial program. I presume to think that it is a matter I see no need of pointing out that the thoughts of His Majesty the Emperor go not only to the factories which are to be honored but also to

(Continued on Page 2)

Guns Over the Northern Seas

Grimly efficient, ice-clad warships of the Imperial Navy keep incessant guard over the bitter-cold northern seas, their big guns ready to roar into action at any moment.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ANTI-AXIS TROOPS IN SERIOUS PLIGHT

American and British Offensives In Tunisia Stopped; Bad Weather One Factor

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, January 10.—The new year finds the 500,000 American and British troops in North Africa in a serious predicament with the Axis Forces having scored an overwhelming victory. Bluntly speaking the American and British offensives in Tunisia have virtually ended. The recent heavy rainfalls there have proved advantageously to the Axis side strategically. The entire region of Tunisia has turned into an impassable bog resulting in the total deprivation of the enemy's mobile force. American and British tanks are being destroyed one after another by Axis troops. If this condition lasts a little longer, the enemy will have to retrogress or perish.

Casual observers may think that the American and British forces plus the rebel French troops hold an absolutely predominant opposition on the African continent as they have been closing in upon the Axis Forces from east, west and south, but a more scrutinous survey of the war situation clearly indicates the fact that the Axis Forces continue to hold Bizerta, which is the "key of North Africa." Another fact must not be lost sight of. The British Eighth Army, which invaded Libya from the east, must get supplies over a tremendously long route through South Africa. Alive to this disadvantage, the army has been

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, January 12, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

His Majesty the Emperor Sending Aides-de-Camp to Munitions Factories

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The second new year in the War of Greater East Asia will be marked by a series of battles which will be decisive of the outcome of the war. There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the Japanese people that the way to win the war is by increasing fighting power. America, our principal foe, is not without a full knowledge of the importance of fighting power as the most important factor in the war. We see America working frantically to increase its power of hitting back at our country at whose hands it has suffered serious reverses. A report tells of 6,000,000 women mobilized in America to work on armament expansion projects.

His Majesty the Emperor has been graciously pleased to give thoughts to the improvement of the morale of the people, the increase and extension of productive power, and the adjustment of the production of munitions of war. It will be recalled that on December 15 last year His Imperial Majesty graciously did honor to the leaders of industrial circles by granting audience to them. This was but a demonstration of His Imperial Majesty's anxiety for a further increase in the nation's industrial capacity and output. It is understood that His Imperial Majesty has decided to send aides-de-camp to inspect the condition of the principal munitions factories in the country. We have no doubt that the persons employed in the munitions industry will be inspired by this demonstration, of His Imperial Majesty's solicitude to redouble their efforts to increase the output of munitions which go to make up the fighting power.

Activities of Axis Submarines

ASAHI—According to a communique of the German authorities, the Axis submarine force has trapped a fleet of enemy tankers on the Atlantic off the Azores, while they were proceeding from Trinidad to North Africa, and has sunk 13 of them, totaling 124,000 tons, thus sending to the sea bottom more than 170,000

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Air Units Hit Merauke, Moresby, Enemy Reports Say

Japanese Air Units on January 9 attacked Merauke in New Guinea, according to an announcement made by the MacArthur Headquarters says a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi. Another Lisbon dispatch reveals that Japanese Air Units carried out bombings on Port Moresby again on January 9. Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert E. Evatt in his radio speech on January 10 warned his country of menaces from Japan, says a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi. He said:

"Australia's defense has been strengthened. However, it will be suicidal for Australia to be satisfied with the present condition. We were in an extremely difficult position in January last year, but what was believed as impossible a year ago is now considered possible."

NIPPON-F.I.C. PARLEY RESUMED AT SAIGON

Decoux's Return From Dalat Marks Resumption of Economic Negotiations

With the return of Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, to Saigon from Dalat on the night of January 10, the various negotiations for the conclusion of an economic agreement between French Indo-China and Nippon for the current year and for those for instituting new relations between the two countries have been resumed after the New Year holidays, according to a Domei dispatch from Saigon dated January 11.

Shigeru Kuriyama, director-general of the Nippon Embassy at Saigon, who had arrived at Saigon from Hanoi on January 5, made a tour of inspection in Pnompenh and returned to Saigon on January 9.

Thus it was decided that at 5 p.m. Monday (Saigon time), the first conversation of the year, should take place between Governor-General Decoux and Mr. Kuriyama at the official residence of the Governor-General. In view of the smooth progress made last year, it is expected that the negotiations will proceed quite briskly.

Shohachi Wakao Dies

Shohachi Wakao, a member of the House of Peers, died of pneumonia at his Mita home on Sunday afternoon. He was 71 years old. Mr. Wakao had been bed-ridden since about three years ago, when he was struck by cerebral apoplexy. Last rites will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on Wednesday afternoon. At a time when party politics were at their height, Mr. Wakao used much of his influence in the Seiyukai, now defunct. He was formerly president of the Tokyo Electric Light Company, now the Kanto Electricity Distribution Company, but retired from business circles in 1929.

OKUMURA EXPOSES AMERICAN TRICKERY

Says U.S. Office of Information Spreading False Propaganda In Neutral States

Speaking at the regular meeting of Vice-Ministers on Monday Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Board of Information drew a picture of the assiduity of agents of America working in foreign countries, trying to influence the opinion there in favor of America and its allies in the war.

His address stressed the need there is for the 100,000,000 people of the country to leave nothing undone to be as totally sure of victory in the war of nerves as they are in the contest of strength with arms.

Mr. Okumura's address which was in the manner of a report on the activities of American agents of wartime propaganda was to the following effect:

"America has begun to set itself to try to hit back in the war in Europe and in the War of Greater East Asia, as will be seen from its conduct in North Africa and the Aleutians. There is now every indication that the war is becoming a war.

"As in the contest of strength with arms, America is getting positive in the war of propaganda.

"June last year saw the establishment of Office of War Information in Washington, through which the control of newspapers, magazines, the radio, and other organs of propaganda for consumption at home and abroad was to be unified. That office has since been working at full blast, spreading propaganda at home and abroad, and stimulating the consciousness of war in the people in America.

"The personnel of the office under the direction of Elmer Davis has of late been increased to 2,500 persons.

"Working on a budget running into $100,000,000 a year, it, is pushing the work of influencing opinion abroad. It has for some time many publicity officials at work in Iran, the Soviet Union, and other countries throughout the world.

"It has recently opened branches in London and Dublin. In America itself it has branches in 44 cities and towns of importance.

"The preoccupation of these American publicity agents abroad is how to crease on the minds of the people in neutral countries the impression that America still has tremendous national power in spite of the fact that it has suffered reverses one after another in the War of Greater East Asia and that the Anglo-Saxons are bound to emerge victorious from the current war.

"They usually make use of pictures, pamphlets, and reports in order to get it home to the neutral people that their prediction of the issue of the war is bound to come true. The photographs they make a point of displaying to their intended victims are for the most part of planes of the Boeing B-17 type, pride of the American air force, and of electric power development projects.

"Special note is to be taken of the fact that America is bent on creating disturbance in the Axis Powers through the spreading among their people mendacious reports favorable to itself and its allies."

GEN. TADA SAYS NIPPON SCIENCE SCORES VICTORY

Reveals Scientific Party Made Important Discoveries in Areas British Explored

WIDE SURVEY IN SOUTH

Mining of Minerals Important For Victory Can Be Started At Once Is Report

A triumph has been scored by Nippon science over British science in the discovery of important mineral deposits in Burma, Malai and Java where the British were supposed to have exploited all available mineral resources, Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada, chairman of the Society for the Mobilization of Science, told the press Monday at his home in Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

For two months Lieutenant-General Tada, at the head of a scientific expedition to the southern regions, explored the special resources of those lands and returned to the capital last month.

General Explains

Of the discoveries made, he said: "At first we didn't think there would be much to see in the regions where the British and Americans had exerted the utmost to exploit their resources and we felt that we would merely be finding the slag, so to speak, left in their wake. But we received information that the British and Americans were digging up special minerals in Ceylon and in Australia and this suggested to us that there might be something in Burma, Malai and Java, too, as these lie in the same geological chain of archipelago.

"Arriving there, two-thirds of us fell ill and the rest had to make up for the shortage of hands and the exertions were something heroic. Our efforts were rewarded by the discovery of rich deposits of special minerals vitally important for victory.

"Britain had mobilized its much-vaunted science and engineering to explore these regions in search of such mineral deposits. Now we have come in their wake and have made such valuable discoveries. We may, therefore, pride ourselves on the fact that Nippon science has scored a neat victory over British.

"The value of the expedition's discoveries is the greater in that they have been made in areas where mining can be started at once and the deposits are such that they will not only cover present needs but they will yield more than enough supplies for the future. I believe, therefore, that they will contribute not a little to the fighting strength of our country.

Travelled Extensively

"The expedition traveled some 28,000 kilometers altogether, going through Malai and Burma over mountains never yet trod by human foot in search of mineral deposits and also traversed Java, Celebes, Sumatra, Borneo and the Philippines, inspecting all the scientific and engineering facilities and mines there. We were greatly reassured by the amazing program made in repairs, restoration and building up of productive power.

"In order to have the peoples of these regions, who had been educated into admiring Anglo-American science and engineering, repose the fullest confidence in Nippon, it is essential to develop and extend the best that is in Nippon science and engineering in these parts."

NEW METHOD TO USE RUBBER BEING STUDIED

To dispose of surplus crude rubber which has become abundantly available in the Southern Regions, Japanese scientists and chemists have been engrossed in finding new ways of utilizing crude rubber.

Some of the new processes of treating crude rubber which have been discovered make it possible to manufacture excellent resins and paints.

Another new rubber product which will soon appear on the market is rubber without the least water absorption making it ideal for manufacturing insulated wires.

Comprehensive studies are also being made by expert chemists for obtaining superior fuel material through special treatment of crude rubber, it is understood.

HSIN MIN MEETING IS SLATED IN PEKING

Over 120 Representatives From Various Parts of North China to Confer

Domei

PEKING, January 11.—In order to meet the new situation following the formal declaration of war against America and Britain, by the National Government of China, the Hsinmin Society has decided to hold a special general meeting on January 20 with the attendance of 120 representatives from various centers in North China.

Simultaneously, instructions have been sent to all the local assemblies to hold general meetings to clarify the true significance of the present participation of the National Government in the War of Greater East Asia and the heavy responsibility which is to be shouldered by the people of North China.

Malai Chinese Moved

Domei

SHONAN, January 9.—On receipt of the report that the National Government of China declared war on America and Britain, Lin Wen-hsi, Chairman of the Chinese Residents' Association in Malai, declared that the two and half million Chinese in Malai are deeply moved by the step taken by Nanking.

The Nanking Government's declaration of war against Britain and the United States, he said, presages a new life for the Overseas Chinese who are fully cooperating with Japan. The goal for which they must strive has now become clear.

Welcome War Step

Domei

SAIGON, January 9.—The declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government of China has made clear the future course of the 500,000 Chinese residents in southern French Indo-China, who are rejoicing at the news of the vigorous move made by the National Government, observers here pointed out. These Chinese are now fully conscious that they are also doing their bit toward crushing Britain and the United States who have long exploited their mother country, these sources said.

Awakened to the fact that their past support to the Chungking regime would have only hampered the settlement of the War of Greater East Asia, and would have meant the ruin of the Chinese residents in French Indo-China, they are now making every effort to send financial aid to the National Government.

It is generally considered that as a result of the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government, the anti-British and anti-American feeling among the Chinese residents here will become greatly increased.

Chinese Felicitate Act

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—The Government's declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire this morning climaxed the general anti-Anglo-American feeling among the Chinese which had been smoldering since the beginning of Anglo-American powers' encroachment on China hundred years ago.

As the extras of the Central Press Service reporting the declaration of war found their way to the streets, the Chinese national flags sprouted from all households.

Hearing that President Wang will address the nation at a grand rally at the Ceremony Hall of the National Government, people of all ages streamed out into the streets and converged toward Chungshan Road, one of the busiest streets, and milled around reading the program for the day.

The people, while waiting for opening of the rally, appeared just as excited as on that memorable day December 8, 1941, when Japan rose up against the Anglo-American domination of East Asia.

Positive Support Mooted

Domei

CANTON, January 9.—The questions of consolidating the wartime economic structure in South China as well as giving positive and strong support to Nippon are being discussed here following the Nanking Government's declaration of war against the United States and Britain.

The Nanking Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, has given a concrete and positive character to Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, it is generally felt here.

Freed of the lukewarm or opportunistic attitude which certain financial circles in South China have showed at times in the past, a new phase of the economic activities in South China based on the principles of working with Nippon for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia has now begun.

Keen Contests Feature Ice Event Championships

One of the big sports events over the weekend was the students ice skating and hockey championships at Tadenoumi in Nagano prefecture. Photo at left shows the start of the 5,000 meter final for middle school students, and at left, a scrimmage in the hockey game between Hosei and Chuo universities, both on Sunday.

KONOYE LAUDS PATH FOLLOWED BY CHINA

Says War Move Is Natural Outcome of Ideals of Late Sun Yat-Sen

In an exclusive interview with Domei, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Premier and author of the famous "Konoye Statement," said the National Government's declaration of war and Japan's return of concessions to China as well as its relinquishment of extraterritorial rights should be regarded as the realization of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Greater Asianism, from the viewpoint of China, and as the outcome of the Spirit of the Imperial Rescript issued on December 8, 1941, declaring war on the United States and Britain from the Japanese viewpoint.

Prince Konoye is well known as a supporter of the National Government in its effort to construct a new China.

That the National Government of China declared war on the United States and Britain is but a natural step taken in the light of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, Prince Konoye said, adding that Japan's decision to return concessions to China and to relinquish extraterritorial rights is nothing but materialization of that treaty. Therefore, it is a matter for mutual congratulations, he said.

The idea that the reconstruction of China cannot be realized unless the influences of Britain and the United States are driven out of Greater East Asia, Prince Konoye pointed out, is the natural conclusion of the late Sun Yat-sen's Greater Asianism. In this sense, he emphasized, the National Government's declaration of war is nothing but the realization of the late Dr. Sun's ideals.

Aside from Chiang Kai-shek and the Soong family who have gone too for with Britain and the United States, Prince Konoye predicted, farsighted persons among the Chungking leaders will come to hold with such thoughts gradually in the future. It is natural that the Chinese in Chungking should be disgusted with the fact that the United States is taking free action in bringing aircraft and other arms into Chinese territory. Therefore, farsighted Chinese should awaken, Prince Konoye said, to the fact that China's true path is to march in the direction of the late Dr. Sun's ideals in order to maintain independence in the true sense of the term.

Following its established policy, Japan, who has returned its concessions to China and relinquished its extraterritorial rights, will not relax in its efforts to assist China in reconstruction and to release Greater East Asia, strengthening its cooperation with the National Government of China, he concluded.

His Majesty Grants Luncheon at Palace To 6 Vice-Admirals

His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted a luncheon on Monday to Vice-Admirals Chuichi Nagumo, Masaichi Niimi, Kaneo Sunakawa, Rokuzo Sugiyama and Shiro Kawase, who recently returned from active duty on the battlefront. His Imperial Highness Prince Asaakira Kuni also was a guest at the function while other honored dignitaries included Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister, Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, Vice-Admiral Eikichi Katagiri, members of the Supreme War Council, Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Vice-Chief of Navy General Staff, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty.

REICH FORCES GAIN ON EASTERN FRONT

Break Through Soviet Positions In Toropez Area to Welikije Luki

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, January 10.—The German troops and the forces of Germany's allies yesterday succeeded in breaking through the Soviet positions in the area of Toropez. It has thus become possible to send considerable reinforcements in panzers and infantry to the stronghold of Welikije Luki. The battle for the extension of this German success is being continued with undiminished vigor.

In all fighting sectors of the eastern front the German troops and the forces of Germany's allies scored fresh big defensive and offensive successes. The most important of these successes was the breakthrough, effected at the Soviet positions near Toropez, enabling the inforcement of the strongpoint of Welikije Luki by considerable amounts of tanks and infantry. The fighting for the extension of this German success is continuing with undiminished vigor.

After six weeks of hardest offensive fighting, Westgerman and Southgerman grenadiers have thus held their own against an almost overwhelming superiority of the enemy. The Soviet command had made fullest use of all the means at their disposal, supported by super tanks, many hundreds of guns of every caliber, numerous salvo guns, grenade throwers of heaviest type, flame throwing armored cars and other heavy weapons. Assisted by fighters and bombers they launched day and night their attacks against this brave group of German defenders. The Soviet High Command in its attacks against Welikije Luki employed as many as 11 rifle divisions, five rifle brigades and eight tank brigades which sustained average losses of between 50 and 80 per cent, of their entire complement. Out of 400 Soviet tanks 300 were burnt up, destroyed or otherwise put out of action.

The brave defenders of Welikije Luki in a veritable hurricane of fire and iron continued their heroic resistance in a fighting of almost unbelievable embitterment. Despite the fact that the ring, drawn around them by the Soviets, was gradually tightened they completely ignored the Soviet requests of surrender. On January 4th the German forces started their counter-attacks.

The Soviet soldiers realized that all their huge sacrifices would have been in vain and that hundreds of Soviet tanks, guns, airplanes as well as tens of thousands of Red Armists would have been wasted for no purpose at all if the Germans should succeed in establishing contact with the garrison at Welikije Luki. The Soviets therefore collected the last man and the last tank to stem the German advance.

After days of the most embittered fighting, however, the Soviet front was broken at several points yesterday. Strong German panzer and infantry detachments succeeded in breaking through to Welikije Luki and to reinforce the garrison at this German strongpoint to a considerable extent with men and material.

British Food Shortage Acute

The British Ministery of Food, on January 9, announced to the people of the British Isles, the difficulty in the transport of food supplies from foreign countries and the impossibility of the import of foodstuffs from India, and warned the British people to economize in their living conditions, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi. This announcement clearly shows the dependency of the British Isles on the import of food provisions from India, and the serious effect of the food shortage in India upon the British homeland.

Dairen Steamship Co. To Try Employment Of Mongolian Seamen

Utilizing the keenness of hearing and sight of the Mongolian people, characteristics which are reputed among the sharpest of all peoples, the Dairen Steamship Company is planning to make an initial experiment by training Mongolian seamen aboard its chartered ships for the prevention of mishaps on the high seas and also for the amelioration of the war time shortage of seamen, according to a Domei dispatch from Dairen, dated January 11. The Company has decided to try out five Mongolians as a test and is now completing arrangements through negotiations with the Manchurian government. Employment of Mongolian seamen on a large scale in the future is being considered.

China Regains Independence Aided by Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

American promise, they pointed out, is evident since the Anglo-American concessions have been under the control of the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia while all Anglo-American nationals in China, all being internees under the Japanese Forces, are far from being able to enjoy the said extraterritorial rights.

On the contrary, the observers continued Japan will return to China not only its concessions and extraterritorial rights but these rights which Japan possessed jointly with other Powers, such as the administrative rights of Shanghai, Kulangsu and the Legation quarter of Peking.

While the Anglo-American promise was made with the intention to entice Chungking to continue their useless anti-Japanese resistence, Japan's agreement with China aims at liberating East Asia from Anglo-American influences as a preliminary step for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The recent declaration in the House of Commons by Viscount Robert Cranbourne, British Secretary for Colonies, that Britain has no intention of returning Hongkong to the Chungking regime is just one example of the nature of the Anglo-American promise to abolish their extraterritorial rights in China, the observers added.

The Sino-Japanese Agreement, they asserted, is a serious blow to Chungking since it has been proved that Chungking has been employed merely as cat's-paw by the Anglo-American bloc and that its anti-Japanese efforts have resulted in nothing but failures.

The National Government, through the present Sino-Japanese Agreement, has secured key-points for its future economic development which are the best gifts imaginable for the Chinese people, the observers concluded.

Kuala Lumpur Fetes Victory a Year Ago

(Continued From Page 1)

habitants, reserving separate and better seats for the Britishers in theaters and race-tracks, etc., are now but an unpleasant memory, for the Japanese policy is based on equality.

The English sign boards have been removed from the city and those who can understand only this language are suffering from inward shame. It has become an acknowledged fact among the Kuala Lumpur residents that Britons—and Britons alone, have been, and still are the despicable enemy of the Greater East Asiatic peoples.

To borrow the expression of an influential Chinese here, Japan has accomplished in one year the task which Britain failed to achieve in the past hundred years. Consolidation of the East Asiatic races on a sound basis is easily affected in this new-born city.

ANTI-AXIS TROOPS IN SERIOUS PLIGHT

(Continued From Page 1)

supplied from a base in Egypt, but now it has advanced to a spot more than 1,600 kilometers off the base. The De Gaullist expeditionary force which has come northward over the Sahara Desert is found to be lacking enough military strength to help the British army. All this has served to bring adverse results to the military position of the anti-Axis forces.

At present only one and a half division of American and British troops are confronting the Axis Forces on the Tunisian front, while the 300,000 American troops which landed in French North Africa are virtually doing nothing. The most serious question confronting them now is how they can get enough food. The rebel French troops under the command of General Henri Honore Giraud, head of the French regime in North Africa, are estimated at 160,000 in all, consisting of four Moroccan divisions with 60,000 soldiers, three Algerian divisions with 40,000 soldiers, and Dakar troops numbering 60,000, mostly Senegalese troops in addition to 80 fighter planes and 80 bombers. The American, British and French troops all told are estimated to total about 500,000. There is a scant hope for reinforcement and recruitment.

In London the strategic failure of the anti-Axis forces in Tunisia is being made a keen object of discussion. Opinion advanced there is to the effect that the landing of American troops in North Africa does not mean a second front and that the anti-Axis forces had better establish a second front in a real sense by effecting landing in Europe. At this moment, Germany has announced the construction of large submarines for use in trans-ocean operation. These U-boats will display their function as powerful hindrance to the interception of supply routes to the American, British and French forces in Africa. In response to this, the German and Italian Atlantic operation headquarters will carry out the blockade of French West African coasts.

Governors' Parley Opened at Nanking

(Continued From Page 1)

concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China as proved in the agreement concluded between the two countries yesterday. The forthcoming conference, it was pointed out, is the first of this kind to be convened under the National Government of China since Mr. Wang assumed the presidency.

President Wang, it is recalled in this connection, stressed the importance of effecting a rejuvenation of the country's judicial administration in the course of his address to government officials yesterday morning, when he announced the Government's declaration of war against the Anglo-American powers.

He exhorted the assembled officials to redouble their efforts to improve the country's domestic administration, particularly the judicial system, in order better to cope with the national emergency following the country's entry in the War of Greater East Asia.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

tons of petroleum intended for North Africa. This is a most delightful news to adorn New Year and one which perhaps can be interpreted as a fore-taste of the Italo-German submarine offensive pending since December.

We naturally are not in a position to know what the Axis High Command at present is planning by way of a spring offensive but a Rome dispatch of ours says that the New Year expectations in the Italian capital lie in a major submarine offensive that is to eclipse any that has ever been launched before by the Axis since the start of the current European War. Other press dispatches also indicate that the German and Italian navies are preparing for redoubled efforts to destroy the communications of the enemy on the Mediterranean, Atlantic and West Indian Ocean and to cut off supplies from North Africa. The United States and Britain are unable to disguise their dread of Italo-German submarine warfare.

According to a January 1 communique of the German authorities, the German navy and air force alone sank 8,984,000 tons of enemy shipping last year, while Emery S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, on January 5 announced that the United States last year had built 746, or 8,090,000 tons, of merchant shipping. In view of the present state of British shipbuilding capacity, the combined capacity of the United States and Britain, thus, is seen far short of the tonnage being sunk by the Axis navies. This is a point which even the Anglo-American camp admits.

The enemy naturally is trying its hardest to reduce the Italo-German submarine strength but, as the Daily Herald, of London, has admitted, German and Italian submarines forces are steadily being strengthened and improved. The British paper says that the German navy has doubled its submarine force since two years ago and is at present building U-boats at the rate of 20 a month. It also warns against the Anglo-American public indulging in wishful thinking regarding the conscription, training and morale of the German crews. This submarine force, so dreaded by the United States and Britain, is to achieve even greater results this year than it did last year. Add to this the terrific onslaught of the Imperial Navy sea and air forces and it is easy to imagine what cold sweat must be running down the spine of the enemy. The United States may boast of its huge shipbuilding capacity. We have only to send each new ship down to the sea bottom as fast as it is built.

NIPPON POETS TO VISIT FRONT-LINE SOLDIERS

The Haiku or 17 syllable-poem Section of the Japanese Literature Service Association, which boasts a membership of 600 poets throughout the country, at the general meeting to be held here on January 27 will take up for approval the sending of its members to console the officers and men on the front line.

Among those who will speak at this meeting are Shiro Inoue, sectional chief of the Board of Information, Kenji Takahashi, head of the Cultural Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Hidejiro Nagata, Civil Administrator of the Army and others.

Other activities on the home front by the Haiku Section include contribution toward the culture of industrial workers by spreading the interest of Haiku composing among them.

The Haiku Section also is intending to compile a book by next fall containing poems on the current war composed by officers and men, wounded heroes, war nurses and others.

THRONE TO SEND AIDES-DE-CAMP

(Continued From Page 1)

all munitions factories throughout the country.

"I have the firm conviction that all persons connected with the production of munitions of war and practice of military technical arts will endeavor to set His Imperial Majesty's mind at rest by closely observing the Imperial wishes, by pushing the work of increasing and strengthening productive power, using greater prudence and with an unshakable confidence in final victory, and by exerting every effort to respond to the call of the war situation."

Shimada Issues Statement

Navy Minister Shimada's statement follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor has been graciously pleased to signify His intention of sending aides-de-camp to naval work offices, navy-managed factories, and other important munitions factories. All concerned are filled with awe and trepidation by the profoundness of the solicitute of His Imperial Majesty in giving thoughts to the adjustment of the production of munitions of war and military technical arts.

"The naval work offices and factories connected with the Navy, which are to be honored by being visited by aides-de-camp from His Imperial Majesty are limited to a part of such offices and factories due to the aides-de-camp's itinerary. I presume to think that it is a matter I see no need of pointing out that the solicitude of His Imperial Majesty will reach to all naval work offices and factories connected with the Navy, irrespective of whether they are in the group to be visited by aides-de-camp from His Imperial Majesty. I consider that all persons who are connected with the production of munitions of war and practice of military technical arts should endeavor to set His Imperial Majesty's mind at rest by taking closely to heart His Imperial Majesty's wishes and exerting every effort to increase and strengthen production and improve technical arts by taxing their ingenuity and practising creative ideas."

LONG DELAY SEEN IN MAILS SENT FROM N.Y. TO EUROPE

ALGECIRAS.—The mail-bags dispatched from New York to Europe six months ago had a most adventurous journey before arrival at their destinations.

It was learned that the bags had to change ships no less than three times en route.

The first ship was torpedoed off Newfoundland, the second off the coast of Ireland and the third ship off Portugal, the mailbags being retrieved on each occasion.

Recently one letter reached its addresses in Gibraltar. In addition to the delay caused by the persistent sinking of ships, this letter had been further delayed by the British censor through whose medium it had to pass on each unfortunate occasion.

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

Takarazuka Girls' Opera
JANUARY PERFORMANCES
The curtain rises at 1 p.m. every day except on SUNDAY and HOLIDAYS when there are two performances, the first at noon and the second at 5 p.m.
By HANA (Flower) Troupe
opera
"KŌKU BOKAN"
(Air-craft Carrier) in 6 Scenes
Supported by the Naval Ministry

Opera
"YUKYU NIPPON"
(Japan coeval with heaven and earth)
in 15 Scenes
Welfare Dance
"HIKARI WO ABITE"
(Bask in Sunshine)
in 4 Scenes
RESERVED SEATS: 50 SEN each (Tax Included)
Plus 30 sen Entrance Fee to the Takarazuka Hot Spring, Amusement Park and Gardens.
Tickets on Sale at Osaka & Kobe Hankyu Terminal.
TAKARAZUKA GRAND THEATER
TAKARAZUKA

CHINA'S WAR MOVE IS HAILED BY HIDAKA

Says Step Ushers in New Era; Vice-Admiral Tsuda Also Lauds Declaration

Shinrokuro Hidaka, new Ambassador to Italy, who was Consul-General in Nanking at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, declared that the move by the National Government of China to enter the current war has strengthened Sino-Nippon ties and has ushered in a new era for Greater East Asia. He said:

"The National Government of China has declared war on America and Britain. This is a matter for congratulations to China and to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government. It is also gratifying to us who are proceeding with the construction of Greater East Asia.

"On December 8, 1941, that is, on the day when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, I was in Nanking and called on President Wang. When I told him of the start of the historic war, he was prompt to say to me:

"'Mr. Hidaka, I am persuaded that this war does not involve Japan only. It is a historic war for the emancipation of East Asia. It is a war in which China should and would participate, once its national power is organized.'"

"Soon after that, President Wang issued that famous statement about the cooperation of the National Government with Japan in the war.

"The National Government has since been cooperating with Japan to the extent its national power has permitted it to do so, under the policy of 'co-existence and co-prosperity' and of sharing in the joys and sorrows of Japan.

"The Hsinmin or New People's movement which was conducted by the National Government with vigor from the closing months of last year up to the beginning of this year was a manifestation of the desire on the part of President Wang to have the Chinese masses understand his intentions and convictions.

Opportunity Was Awaited

"The National Government was waiting for an opportunity of staking all of China, with a history of 4,000 years, on adopting a policy of 'Live or Die with Nippon,' that is, a policy of unifying China and fighting decisively against America and Britain and assisting in making the ideal of Greater East Asia come true.

"That opportunity came to the National Government at the very beginning of this year, a year which is to be one of decisive battles. I can imagine the joy of President Wang and other leaders of the National Government and the people of China.

"The agreement which has been concluded by Japan, and China concerning the retrocession of concessions in China to the National Government and relinquishment of Japan's extraterritorial rights in China was clearly indicated in the Japanese-Chinese basic treaty concluded in 1941. Following the conclusion of the basic Japanese-Chinese treaty, Japan took every opportunity to turn over to the National Government land, buildings, and interests it had acquired. Some Japan-resisting elements in China were reluctant to believe the promise made by Japan to the National Government largely because they remembered the empty promises made by America and Britain to Chungking in order to have Chungking continue its futile resistance against Japan. This was an obstacle to China's complete faith in Japan, a country of the greatest faith.

Long-Range View

"A study of the powers in China will show that they are insignificant as compared with the interests of Japan in China. The condition of China has a vital bearing on the general interests of Japan. Japan is to take a long range view of the situation and return concessions in China to the National Government and relinquish extraterritorial rights in China, in spite of the fact that it has made tremendous sacrifices in the six years of the China Affair. This act of Japan is in accord with the spirit of the War of Greater Asia. We can we'l imagine the joy of the 400,000,000 people of China over Japan's move. I am not exaggerating in saying that the present declaration of Japan has dissipated the clouds which have been hanging over the relations of Japan and China and has ushered in a new era for Greater East Asia."

Tsuda Also Comments

Meanwhile, Vice-Admiral Shizuo Tsuda, Director of the Third Bureau of the Dai-Nippon Asia Development League, commented as follows on China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia:

"The present action of the National Government of China in declaring war on America and Britain be considered as marking a new chapter in the history of the New People's Movement.

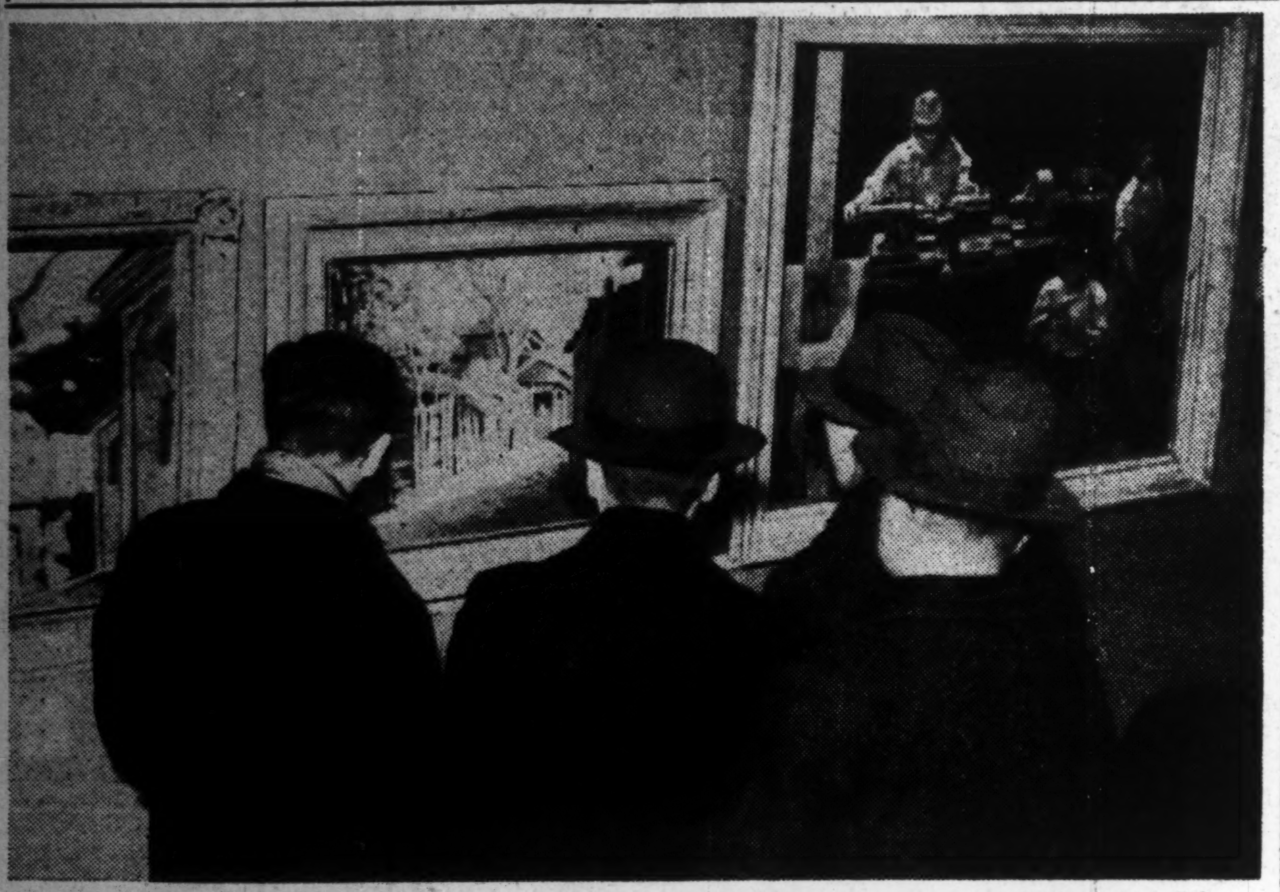
"President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government advocated a movement to establish a federation of East Asia on February 1, 1941. He envisaged an order under which the countries of East Asia, while independent politically, would collaborate in the economic field, be allied militarily, and forge closer cultural ties with one another. There is no doubt that he had the future relationship of Japan and China in mind when he mapped out a federated East Asia.

"President Wang felt the need of mobilizing the people of China in order to bring his Federated East Asia plan to fruition. For this reason he published the plan for the New People's Movement on January 1, 1942. From that time on he has devoted himself to the adjustment of the domestic structure of China.

"President Wang wanted to carry out the New People's Movement in three stages. First, he would enlighten the people. Second, he would train men who were to be the leaders in the movement. Third, he would have the drive carried on by the men trained for the purpose among all classes of people throughout the country. At the moment the movement is entering its third stage.

"The move of the National Government to enter the war means much. In the first place it has demonstrated that the National Government has been successful in having the Chinese masses line up with it. In the second place, the National Government has attained a position of true leadership over the people of China. I expect that the New People's Movement will make great progress in consequence of the National Government's present move."

Industrial Paintings Displayed



Patrons of true art are above seen admiring paintings based on Japan's chevaliers of industry and their steady march to greater and greater achievements at the Tokyo Exhibition of Industrial Arts held on the third anniversary of the founding of the Tokyo Industrial Patriotic Association at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi, Tokyo. Considering that the majority of the works vividly describe the heroic efforts of Japan's champions behind the guns, the exhibition which will run until January 20 is drawing capacity crowds.

Malai Students Optimistic About Future Of Homeland Under the Guidance of Nippon

"Malais, young and old alike, irrespective of class distinction, today are conscious of a new and better life and are striving for a still better life by collaborating with the Japanese Military Administration," declared Ungku Abdul Aziz Bin Abdul Hamid, in an interview with Domei. He is a close kin of the Sultan of Johore State and a member of a group of Malai students consisting of three boys and two girls who have just arrived in Tokyo.

Male members of the student party include Ungku Abdul Aziz Bin Abdul Hamid, Ungku Mushin Bin Mohammed and Wan Abdul Hamid Bin Mohammed Salleh. Besides being kins of the Sultan of the Johore, all of them are graduates of the Raffles College in Shonanto as well as of the East Asia Training Institute and the Police School. The feminine members of the party include Cheah Binte Yahya and Rosna Mahyudin, both also hailing from very influential Malai families.

When interviewed today at Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa's residence in Tokyo where they will remain for the next three years and receive a Japanese education, Ungku Abdul Aziz, whose late father Dato Abdul Hamid once was a professor on the Malai language at the London School of Foreign Languages, declared, "It takes Orientals to understand Orientals and it is with sincere hopes that all Malais look forward to the Japanese for a mutually beneficial administration. He added also that every Malai irrespective of class distinction is thankful to the Japanese soldiers for having driven out British exploiters from the Malai Peninsula.

Meanwhile, Ungku Mushin Bin Mohammed stated that Malai youths of today are without exception proud of the fact that they are Asiatics and are happy in the thought of the great possibilities lying ahead of them.

Malai's Future Bright

Wan Abdul Hamid Bin Mohammed Salleh, whose father Dato Mohammed Salleh is at present a member of the Consultative Council of the Military Administration in Johore State, when asked for his impression upon his arrival in Japan, stated emphatically, "What little I have seen and felt in my yet brief stay here has had only the one effect of substantiating my conviction that new and bright days have dawned for the Malais."

Cheah Binte Yahya and Rosna Mahyudin, the two girl members of the party, expressed the hope of proving themselves valuable in cementing the ties between the Malai and the Japanese women. Rosna Mahyudin most enthusiastically praised the beauty of snow-capped Mount Fuji which she noticed from the train window enroute to Tokyo from Nagoya. Her brother, Doctor Gaus Mahyudin, is a graduate of the Jukei Medical University in Tokyo.

According to Yoshitomo Tokugawa, son of Marquis and Marchioness Tokugawa who recently returned from Malai and who was present at today's interview, the three male members of the party mentioned were the organizers of the Johore Youth Service Troops now proving so valuable in reconstruction work in Johore State.

In describing the importance of the Johore Youth Service Troops, Mr. Tokugawa stated that the organization was of voluntary origin and today it constitutes more than 10,000 young Malais of all classes. Every member, he added, is directing their aims toward the establishment of a new Malai and it is proving most valuable.

Mr. Yoshitomo Tokugawa will be responsible for the education of the Malai students.

CHINA CURBS SPECULATIONS

Opening of New Banking Institutions Limited

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 6.—In a statement issued recently, Chou Fo-hai, Minister of Finance, declared that limitations would be imposed on the opening of new financial institutions with a view to suppressing speculation.

"Under the direction and supervision of the National Government and with the cooperation of the Nipponese authorities, all financial enterprises in Shanghai have gone on the right track. The financial situation there has been further stabilized since the introduction of the new fapi," declared the Finance Minister.

Visits Nanking Mayor

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 8.—Members of the Chinese tourist party from Chosen made a round of calls on Government leaders recently calling upon Chow Hsueh-Chang, Mayor of Nanking, and Kuo Hsiu-Feng, Vice-Minister of Publicity.

C. China Exports Cereals

C.P.S.

TSINAN, January 6.—For the purpose of augmenting the supply of foodstuffs, the North China authorities have imported large quantities of cereals from Central China, which reaped good harvest last year, especially in Kiangsu and Anhwei.

PRESIDENT OF U.S.A. 'NO LONGER HEALTHY'

Newsreels Show Roosevelt as A Mere Shadow of His Former Self

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—With all his maneuverings to increase his dictatorial powers and thus to make up for his gradually decreasing popularity, President Franklin D. Roosevelt is realizing nothing but daily mounting worries over the doomed future of the current war, as is most eloquently manifested in his emaciated looks.

As often shown here in newsreels from the United States, frequently carrying pictures of Roosevelt, his cheekbones have become remarkably prominent and his greying hair has come to be very noticeable. These together with the haggard looks of Chiang Kai-shek, lately shown here in a film as he stood with Wendell Willkie, the President's envoy to Chungking, are regarded as fine indicators of the fate of the camp opposed to the Axis countries.

Always Found With Clique

Amidst the urgent need of turning the tide of the war abroad and the clamorous criticisms raised within his own country against his administrative policies, the President is daily found, it is reported with his clique around him including his too-forward wife, Eleanor. Next close to the President is Harry L. Hopkins. Then comes Stephen Early, his private secretary.

The President is often criticized because of his favoritism shown toward those closest to him. The case is often taken up by popular dailies of his specially close connections with a few military leaders, which, as alleged by the papers, is one of the chief reasons for the successive war reverses the country is successively suffering. Among these specially favored leaders are Admiral William D. Leahy, General George C. Marshall and Admiral Earnest J. King.

This presidential favoritism is seen in his appointment to the most important positions in the wartime structure of his Government of those close around him, such as Nelson, Henderson, McNutt and Davies, respectively heads of the newly-built offices to meet wartime requirements. This, it is said, is now causing dissatisfaction among other leaders of the Government.

Busy With His Hobbies

Of the President's recreations, the most prominent is his stamp collection. When his country recently issued a new-style postage stamp, called "victory stamp," he was one of the very first Americans to paste it in his collection book to show it off to all of his visitors. At the same time, he has quite a craze for neologisms. The present war he named the "War for Survival," which he adopted on the failure of finding a better one among the names solicited from among the general public. This presidential name of the war is not very popular among the nation, and is therefore a source of great disappointment to him.

Regarding his future occupation following his retirement from the presidency, the concensus of opinion is that he will engage in the practice of law. Others, against this prediction, say that he will participate actively in the operation of the Roosevelt-O'Conner firm.

Roosevelt has his permanent domicile, legally so named, at Hyde Park, New York State. He also has a house at East 65th Street, New York. This latter residence, according to a latest report, has been sold, and in its place, rooms were rented in an apartment house in Washington Square. Regarding this removal, Mrs. Roosevelt is credited with the statement "I have now reached an age when people would like to change their abodes time and again."

Fourth Term Blocked

There is no mistake that Roosevelt, after his presidential term expires in two years, will come out with an announcement that he will run for a fourth term. Against this, however, stand many obstructions, both in the country and abroad the latter being more baffling than the former. It can be said in this connection that he will not be able to realize his fourth-term ambition as long as Nippon's victories over the United States continue.

The President recently made a tour of inspection of various factories in the country. One strange fact about this tour was that his itinerary was kept a secret from the public until he was back in the White House, with the ban placed on all newspapers lifted only after his return. The press, much dissatisfied with this official arrangement, made detailed reports of the tour afterward—describing how the presidential bus or train was always guarded by soldiers or policemen with machine-guns or revolvers, a step taken to spite the Government.

In his message to Congress on January 7, Roosevelt revealed several of his war policies but his message was characteristically overflowing with deception and fabrications, according to Domei. Roosevelt carefully said nothing of the continuous defeats suffered during the first year and held to his policy of story-telling. "In the Pacific," he boasted, "we have held communication lines several thousand miles long."

It is clear to the American public by now how much reliance it can place on the American Government's official announcements. Thus Roosevelt, in reviewing the war during the last year, half-admitted American defeats by saying, "The operations in the Coral Sea, New Guinea and the Solomons were fundamentally defensive."

Of the situation in American wartime production, Roosevelt again listed huge figures. Large figures have always been popular with the American Government and it must be remembered that such figures are announced for effect in propaganda. American and British reports admit that actual production during the last year was far below that which was officially announced. Roosevelt himself declared in his message, "Production during 1942 did not reach the expected goal."

Roosevelt then touched upon America's wartime structure, revealing his true feelings on the currently existing disorder and promising to remedy the situation. He defended himself against the rising clamor of denunciation and recognized the tremendous obstacles blocking America's way.

Throughout his message Roosevelt stressed that America would move out soon on the offensive and declared "At the end of 1943 we will advance along the road to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo." Although sounding very powerful, Roosevelt did not say how America would advance to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. One way to advance along the road is with a white flag.

WESTERN INFLUENCE TAINTS JAVA WOMEN

Girls Brought Up Under Ancient Tradition Seen to Make The Best Workers

The weather in the southern Pacific has not been conducive to making hard workers out of the women in Java, but the corrupting influences of western civilization have had an even more detrimental effect on the attitude of the Javanese fair sex toward labor, states Kenji Oye, member of the Army Press Corps, writing in the Shukan Fujin Asahi.

As evidence, he points to the fact that the farmerettes whose associations with western civilization and its hedonism have not been so frequent as to have any effect on their character are probably the most diligent women workers on the island. They are not afraid to work although the weatherman occasionally weakens their best intentions.

Collective farming, continues Kenji Oye, forms the pillar of the agrarian structure in Java. On one farm, more than 40 to 50 hands are employed and it is not rare to find collective farms husbanded by women.

Besides these farmerettes, many Javanese women are found engaged as domestic servants. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, as many as 10 Javanese maids were employed in one middle-class Dutch family. Some of these servants were hired at a monthly salary but in a greater number of cases, they were bought outright by their Dutch masters for an equivalent of a few hundred guilders. They were doomed to live a solitary, menial life. However, since the capture of this island by the Japanese Forces, all these girls who were in servitude were released.

The best maids, according to the writer, are found in cities with an ancient tradition like Semarang or Solo. They are punctual and their demeanor is exceedingly charming. Whenever they are called, they would kneel on the floor before receiving their orders.

On the other hand, the office girls, most of whom are high school graduates, like to affect western mannerisms. More than one-half of these girls are Eurasians and very proud of their Dutch blood. They are individualistic in their conduct and leave their offices promptly at four o'clock in the afternoon.

BRITAIN RATIONS FISH

Edict by Food Minister Affects All Restaurants

STOCKHOLM—Fish has been rationed in all restaurants in Britain, according to an announcement issued by Lord Woolton, British Minister of Food.

Restaurants selling 100 meals a day will receive a daily allotment of two pounds, while those selling less, one pound.

The announcement pointed out, moreover, that the supply of fish to restaurants depended on the amount of daily deliveries.

Rationing of fish in Britain has become necessary owing to the fact that Britishers are consuming more and more fish because of the lack of other foodstuffs.

Chang Given New Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 8.—The National Government announced that Chang Shao-shih had been appointed military attache with the rank of Major-General in the Military Attache Administration of the Military Commission.

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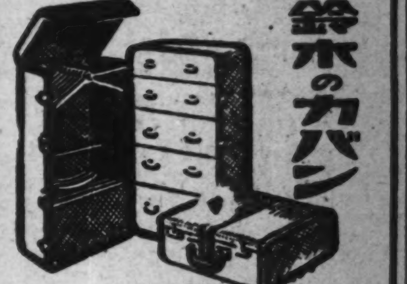

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AND THUS ARE HERO GODS BORN

• • • • • •

Japanese Women Lead the World's Fair Sex—the Sterling Qualities Which Make Them Remembered in History With Reverence and Gratitude Today Play an Important Part in the Construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

• • • • • •

By TOSHIKO IFUKUBE
Special to Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

Toshiko Ifukube is editor of the Mado and a freelance critic of women's and children's problems. She is a member of the Dai Nippon Fujin-kai (Japan Women's Association), of the Jidoh Gakkai (Institute for the Study of Children's Problems), and is the authoress of Wakaki Haha ni Okuru (To Young Mothers) and Haha no Kohfuku (The Happiness of Motherhood).

Often a foreigner says that the women of Japan have a special attraction. He explains this charm of our women by calling it "Japanese appeal." Today, although, under the stress of war, they are sharing the burden of emergency life equally with their malefolk, there has been no deterioration in their traditional appeal.

The main characteristic of our women is to be found in their resolute devotion to home duties. To them, home is the center of life and living. They cannot live away from its surroundings and atmospheres. Because they are home-minded, they form the backbone of the nation, for home is the vat of all energy.

The Japanese women have three distinct motherly characteristics. The first one is an innate maternal sentiment derived from a family system peculiar to this country. The second is the love for children and the unsophisticated recognition of the responsibility in rearing them. The third is that a Japanese woman, be she a wife or a mother, possesses a sparkling sense of service and devotion to the family she belongs.

The family system of Japan, which is fundamentally different from the Western one, is not at all like that of China. The rural family system in our country, which forms the mainstay in our women's life, has a peculiarity of its own unnoticeable in the life of Chinese women.

Of course, it is true that there are certain superficial similarities between the life of Japanese women and that of their Chinese sisters. Some quarters are of the opinion that because Japan has adopted the written Chinese character denoting "house," its family system ipso facto is related to that of the continent. The fact is that in China the character "house" refers to "a building with a roof." But in Japan the "house" of a family represents the abode of its ancestors, living ones and posterity.

It may be noted that the Chinese house was first built to preserve or store property, though the owner and his family lived near it. In Japan, the house does not merely mean a place to live in and protect the possessions and property of the family; it also represents a unit of the national family system, the head of which is the Imperial Family.

In the early history of Japan there are such family names as Ohtomobe, Kumebe, Mononobe and Hashibe. The Ohtomobe and Kumebe families were descendants of Michino-omi-no Mikoto and Ohkume-no-Mikoto both of whom had joined the famous eastern expedition undertaken by the Emperor Jimmu. The members of the Mononobe family were likewise descendants of Nighihayahi-no-Mikoto, who had put Nagasune-hiko, a local rebel, to death. When the ceremony of the first Emperor's accession to the Throne was performed, Nighihayahi-no-Mikoto, was appointed chief of the guards of the Imperial Palace. His descendants were appointed to the hereditary office of mononofu, or samurai.

As for the members of the Hashibe family, they were skilful in making jars, jugs and clay images, and served the Imperial Household in that capacity from father to son.

These ancient family relations with the Imperial Household clearly indicate that in Japan the "house" has been developed with the "family" as its focal point, and for that reason, the spirit of the former has become quite similar to that of the latter.

Post Nara Era

Strictly speaking, the rise of warrior classes during the post-Nara period facilitated the formation of a family-type house system in Japan. Toward the end of the Heian period military men, who lived in districts remote from the seat of the Central Government, began to rise in power.

Consequently, it became necessary on the part of the local lords to reinforce the fortifications of their castles and take greater care for the maintenance of peace in their domains. For this purpose, they kept as many vassals and retainers as possible in their fortified castle localities.

In peace time, they assigned fiefs to their vassals and retainers, guaranteeing their livelihood. In return for these benefits, the men pledged themselves to fight with arms, in case of need, on behalf of their lords. Each of these lords became the leader of his vassals and the head of their families, enjoying their absolute obedience and confidence.

At the same time, every lord took upon himself the task of protecting his family and the families of his vassals, as well as promoting the prosperity of all his followers. As the house system developed in this way, it was thought essential that each family should have a worthy male issue to succeed to the duties of the house.

The organization of such a house system brought into bolder relief the mother's part and position in procreating a male child to succeed to the house and make it prosperous. It was necessary for the mother to give birth to an heir, bring him up as a good samurai and keep herself chaste for the purpose of retaining the purity of the pedigree.

Samurai Families

Chastity was also demanded of her in the name of the house. The mothers were respected and much was expected from them in the samurai families. As in the present, it was usual in the past with military men to pass their nights and days in camps and campaigns. Hence, the education of their children was naturally left to the mothers.

It was the constant wish of those brave and dauntless warriors, who were always ready to go to the battlefield, to have their children well brought up by the mothers. That is why the mothers in the samurai families were looked upon with respect and confidence.

As the responsibilities of the mother increased, so her position became higher and more definite. It was in the Kamakura period that mothers began to be respected in Japan for the first time. It was, indeed, in and after that period, when the administrative leadership was established by the military classes, that there appeared various instances of excellent mothers in our military families.

In the Heian period, women were treated as fair companions in the pursuit of aristocratic life. They were required to become elegant ladies. While educating his daughter, Yasuko, who was selected to be a court-lady to the Emperor Murakami, Fujiwara-no-Morosuke said to her: "In the first place, learn to write a good hand; secondly, learn the Kokin Shu (one of the oldest collections of Japanese poetry) by heart; and thirdly, learn to play on the koto skilfully." This shows that in those days women of the upper classes were instructed to be enlightened ladies rather than good mothers.

Kamakura Period

But in the Kamakura period, when the samurai system was inaugurated by the new centralized feudal administration, more stress was laid on the motherly qualities of women than on their previous refined elegance. This official emphasis spurred the emergence of good mothers all over the country, with the result that in subsequent periods maternal quality became the usual trait of our women.

Taira-no-Masako, wife of Minamoto-no-Yoritomo, the mother of Yoshioki Nitta, the mother of Tamotsu Uryu and poetess Abutsuni are all known to have been excellent mothers in our military families. And later on, Shoh-nan Yokoi and Shoh-in Yoshida were blessed with good mothers. They, too, belonged to the military caste. The life histories of all these women are quite well known to us. We regard them as instances of good mothers.

Yoshioki Nitta was the second son of Yoshisada Nitta. Of his mother nothing is known but that she was the daughter of a Shin-to priest of Koh-zuke Province. Even her name is not clearly known. Early in his life Yoshisada raised a volunteer army in behalf of the Emperor Godaigo and fought many battles in various places. For several years he had not time enough to return to his home. So his son, Yoshioki, remained with his mother, who took charge of his education.

When Yoshisada attacked the Hohjo army at Kamakura struggling against very heavy odds, Yoshioki could not remain idle. He at once raised an army and hastily departed for Kamakura. On his way there, he fought the enemy forces on the Bubai-gawara and defeated them heavily. On that occasion, as history tells us, Yoshioki was only twelve years old. It is seldom recorded in world history that a boy of twelve has raised an army to launch a successful campaign against his father's enemy.

What made the boy so brave and courageous? Needless to say, it was the doing of the unknown wife who, ignoring the apparent heartlessness of her husband, devoted her whole energy in making the boy dauntless and loyal to his father and Emperor.

Uryu's Mother

Tamotsu Uryu, who was the lord of the Somayama castle, Yechizen was blessed with a typical military mother. In the Yenghen era, Yoshisada Nitta, supporting the Princes Takanaga and Tsunenaga, sons of the Emperor Godaigo, massed his troops in collaboration with the Imperial forces at the Kanagasaki castle in Yechizen. At the same time, he sent his eldest son Yoshioki to Yechigo and his brother Yoshisuke Wakiya to the Somayama castle together with a certain number of military contingents.

Tamotsu, accompanied by his four brothers and forces, came up to Kanagasaki as reinforcements. But fortune did not smile upon the Imperial armies, with the result that the Kanagasaki castle fell to the hands of the Ashikaga forces. Three of the Uryu brothers died in the battle field and the rest, seriously wounded, returned to the Somayama castle in a wearied and dispirited state.

On receipt of the news of the defeat, Yoshisuke and other principal men became discourged. Then the aged mother of Tamatsu drew near them and said to commander Yoshisuke: "I can well understand why you bemoan the defeat. If all my sons had returned safe and sound, it would have made me feel more sadder. But three of them have died by the side of the general; only the remaining two have come back to share the same fate with you. This is the only consolation to me. Now that we have decided to accomplish this matter of great importance for our Emperor, I should never lament even though I lost hundreds of my sons and nephews."

After saying this, the old mother took up a goblet and passed it round the leading warriors to encourage them, and all the warriors immediately became imbued with new courage. This spirit of serving the cause of the nation, sacrificing the lives of dear ones is still being nurtured in its traditional form by the women of our present generation. They are bearing the deaths of their sons, brothers and husbands in the current unprecedented war with a serene smile on their faces, because they are determined to do their share to maintain the integrity of their country.

Abutsuni

Abutsu-ni is worthy of special mention as a literary mother who lived in the Kamakura period. She was the sister of Taira-no-Norishighe. From her early days she was of literary bent of mind, and so she became an accomplished poetess. She served Ankamon-in, the daughter of the Emperor Takakura, and was at first known by the name of Shijo. Later on, she was married to Fujiwara-no-Tameiye, poet and compiler of the Zoku Kokin Waka shu.

Tameiye's father was the famous Teika, who was a noted poet and one of the compilers of the Shin Kokin Waka Shu. Abutsu-ni's issues consisted of two sons, Tamesuke and Tamemori, and one daughter, Ki-no-Naishi. After her husband's death, Tameuji, her son-in-law and Tameiye's eldest son by his first wife, disregarding the father's dying wishes, seized the estate of Hosokawa in Harima Province, which had been made over to Tamesuke by the dying father.

For the purpose of bringing an action against this illegal seizure, the old mother came down from Kyoto to Kamakura. Unluckily for her, it so happened that the Mongolian forces came to invade our country at that time. Her lawsuit was not, therefore, taken up; it was post-poned for a long time. In this state, several years passed and Abutsu-ni died at Tsukikaghe-ga-Yatsu, Kamakura. But while waiting for her case, she had written an account of her travel to Kamakura, which is entitled Izayoi Nikki and is looked upon as a model of diary writing rich in maternal affection. It is ranked with Kaghero Nikki.

Her motherly love was positive and intellectual, and in consequence, she held her deceased husband's wishes in respect. On succeeding to his hereditary occupation, she intended to make her children as famous as their father or grandfather. She thought that she was duty bound to do so. With this object in view, she paid as much attention as possible to their sudy of poetry. She told her children to submit their occasional pieces to her for perusal, though she lived so far from them. After making some corrections, she used to return the poems to them.

Some time after her death, Tamesuke won the lawsuit and regained his lost estate. Then he established a new house named Reizei and devoted himself more diligently to the study and composition of poetry. Tamenori, the second son, also established a new house called Kyogoku. Thus the wishes of the late Tameiye were duly fulfilled. Abutsu-ni, furthermore, wrote a book under the title of Niwa no Oshiye (Home Precepts) for her daughter. In it she teaches girls in general how they should behave themselves when they are wives and mothers. She was the first mother to write a book of this nature.

Hard Workers

The mothers of Japan besides performing the usual house-hold duties, have to look after the upbringing of their children and the smooth functioning of their family affairs. As the majority of the female population in the country lives in rural areas, the villige women have to help their malefolk by working in the fields in addition to their home duties.

This proves that Japanese women are by nature hard working. In the past, when men used to go out far into the mountains and hunt for wild animals, women stayed at home and worked with their children in the arable fields near by.

What bespeaks the characteristics of these mothers, who worked and brought up their children at the same time, is the haniwa (clay image) in the shape of a mother. A mother-shaped clay image, which is owned by the Tokyo Imperial Museum, was unearthed from an old mound in Shimotsuke Province. The image has a child on its back and a water-pail on its head. It is supposed to represent a woman of the common class who served in a nobleman's house and also worked in fields.

This mother-haniwa which has a bright face, is seen standing straight, with its head upraised and performing the two heavy duties of industrial labor and child upbringing at the same time. This clay image symbolizes the spirit and virility of the Japanese mother, and it can be likened to the image of the Holy Mother Maria considered by the Western people the symbol of their mother.

Art of Living

The mothers of Japan have always been respected and protected, because they have all along kept on working side by side with their husbands. In spite of this additional labor, which they are too willing to do, they are always able to impart to their children the knowledge they have obtained through long experiences, and are equally proficient in teaching them the art of living.

In other words, our women are endowed with the faculty of implanting the traditions and the spirit of our nation into the minds of our young ones. From old times, there have been many instances of protecting both mother and children in our country.

About 1,200 years ago, under the reign of the Emperor Mommu, it so happened that a woman gave birth to quadruplets. The Emperor, in order to protect her, graciously presented her with rice, silk and cotton and, moreover, sent a wet-nurse to give milk to her children. In the Taiho laws, which were enacted in 701, it is mentioned that an imprisoned enciente woman was allowed to leave the prison when her delivery time drew near. At present, too, State protection to mothers is available and official care is taken to safeguard the interests of a family.

It is nothing extraordinary for our women to exhibit a self-sacrificing spirit. To them, it is the greatest blessing and delight to give themselves up for the benefit of their families and the nation. Therefore, their self-sacrificing spirit is nothing but the usual exposition of their characteristic devotion to home life and to the State.

In every Japanese house there is a consistent ideal, spirit and way of education, which have been handed down from its ancestors to the descendants. The way in which the first ancestor served the Emperor is the ideal of each house. Consequently, before entering another house as wife, a woman must be prepared to abandon her personal happiness and interests for the sake of the new house, unite herself with it in one body and make exertions to promote the prosperity of the house for the good of her husband and children. Through the house she has to serve her husband and the country. Also she has to remember that as the mother of the house, she must lead a life of service and devotion.

Ideal of the House

In bringing up her children, a Japanese woman cannot act according to her own sweet will. She must educate them in consonance with the ideal of the house she belongs. She must not consider her offsprings her own or her private possessions, but must regard them as heirs who are ordained to succeed to the house and perform their duties to the state loyally and in humble obedience. In old times, it is said, a mother shunned to pass the head-side of her child's bed; and after her boy performed the ghempuku ceremony, she treated him as a grown-up man.

When the father was away from the house, the mother gave him the seat reserved for her husband. All these were done out of the mother's respect for her son. In this point the Japanese house is quite different from the Western home.

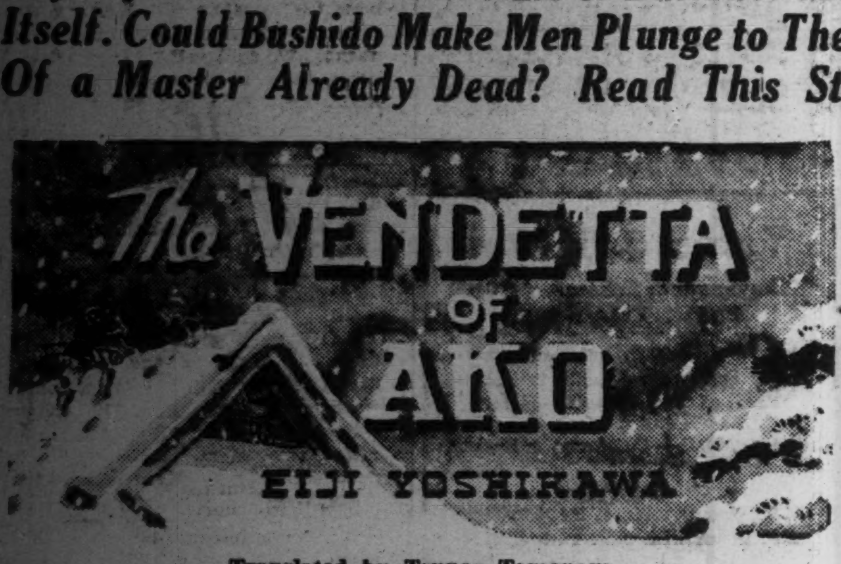
It is true that the form of our family system has undergone a slight alteration as an aftermath of the social reform carried out in the Meiji era; yet there has been no variation in the traditional motherly spirit of our women and their characteristic devotion to home life and service to the State. The soldiers, airmen and sailors of Japan, who are now gallantly laying down their lives to realize the fundamental objective of the present war, are doing so, because our womenfolk have trained them in that way in their boyhood.

Though the women of Japan lives within the atmosphere of their respective houses to maintain the flow of the time-honored family life, still they forcefully assist their men-folk to display undaunted bravery in face of all the hazards that may confront them in the execution of their duties to State.

This lofty quality of our women is at the back of the puissant strength of our nation. The women of Japan may not enjoy the same social and political privileges as the femininefolk of the West, but there is no gainsaying the fact that they are truly our "home soldiers," defending the inviolability of our national familyism spontaneously and with loyal courage.

LOOKING INTO DEATH'S EYES

Loyalty Is the Paramount Rule of Bushido. Man's Greatest Love Is Life Itself. Could Bushido Make Men Plunge to Their Deaths for the Cause Of a Master Already Dead? Read This Stirring Instalment of



Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 42
Blood Pact

It was on the fifth day of the fourth month.

The samurai of the clan assembled in the hall again on receiving a notice to the effect that the remaining store of rice in the clan-vault and the balance of the clan money would be divided among them.

Familiar faces met again after seven days of seclusion. Psychologically, there was little doubt that most of them had undergone a subtle change. Today, the object of their meeting was something more concrete, something on which every one had definite ideas—money.

Kyurobei glanced round at the assembly, and noticed that the samurai who had spoken so violently and passionately at the former meeting were now quiet and silent, as though the fires of their emotions had burnt themselves out.

Kyurobei walked among them, addressing one samurai and then another in his staid, superior manner.

"How is it today? Do you still think that to die is the best way of showing your loyalty? Any man can think of dying at the heat of the moment. . . ."

Some were silent, but there were many who were strangely eager to show that they were of the same mind as Kyurobei Ono.

In the division of the money, there was serious disagreement. Kuranosuke Oishi wished to divide the money fairly among them, without considering the differences in ranking and station.

But Kyurobei Ono and the group leaders, such as Genzaemon Tomura, Hokunosuke Okabayashi, Gozaemon Ito and Shichiroemon Tamamushi were definitely in favor of dividing the money in proportion to the stipends that they were receiving.

Oishi held that the higher samurai could sell their weapons and household articles to supplement the small sum that they would receive if the money were divided equally.

But Kyurobei opposed him, saying that the higher samurai had the added burden and responsibility of their families, and that they could not settle their affairs as simply and speedily as the lesser samurai. He argued that the higher samurai, moreover, had to think of the dignity of the clan.

They continued to argue until it seemed that the matter would never be settled. But finally it was decided to divide the money according to the "kochi-herashi" method.

If the money were divided in proportion to the stipends that the samurai received, a samurai receiving 100 koku of rice was entitled to 18 ryo. A samurai receiving 1,000 koku would thus get 180 ryo. But according to the "kochi-herashi" method, for every additional 100 koku above the original minimum of 100 koku that a samurai received, 2 ryo would be subtracted. That is, a samurai receiving 100 koku would receive 18 ryo, but a samurai receiving 200 koku would get 34 ryo, a samurai receiving 300 koku would get 48 ryo, and so on.

Two sums were set apart, one for the family temple of the Asano family, and the other for Rei Zei In, the widow of Lord Asano, who had become a nun on the death of her husband.

Kuranosuke did not touch the money that was his share.

He thought that the distribution of the money had acted like a seive, which had divided the grain from the chaff.

As he watched the samurai depart for their homes, with their money snugly ensconced within their sashes, he wondered how much further the distribution of the money would affect them mentally and spiritually.

To all outward appearance, Oishi was passively inactive, but he already had in his possession a blood pact signed by about twenty staunch and faithful retainers.

The pact did not state whether they had to defend the Castle or kill themselves in self-immolation. It merely stated that the signers would follow Oishi blindly in whatever decision he took, and that they would all die together.

The only souls who knew of the existence of the pact were Oishi himself and those whose blood signatures were impressed thereon.

"There should be more men." This was Oishi's thought.

But the heart of man is the greatest riddle on earth. Kyurobei was out of the question. All eloquent arguers were out of the question. They had too much intellectual cunning, and too little passion. But those who were too passionate, too fiery, were also untrustworthy. So Oishi thought. As he cast over in his mind the character of each samurai under him he realized that the men he sought were few indeed.

He could not reveal the existence of the blood pact. It was too precious, too vital. Patience, he told himself. Patience.

It was on the 11th day.

The messenger who had been sent with the petition to the authorities returned. The petition had been a failure. Moreover, the messenger returned with a warning from the Toda clan, which was to take over the castle, advising them to give it up without resistance.

Oishi sent a summons to the samurai to assemble again at the Castle on the ground that they had to discuss about the preparations for defending the Castle. But only half the previous number met in the Castle hall.

Even some of those samurai whom he had expected to appear did not show themselves.

Kyurobei Ono was of course present.

He was surrounded by those samurai who agreed with him. They formed a distinct group. When the discussion opened, they were unanimous in opposing the idea of preparing for defense. It seemed as though they had consulted one another before coming to the Castle, so unanimous and solidified was their opposition.

"I may be accused of repetition," said Ono, "but as the Castle Representative, and as the oldest man here, listen to me. It appears to me that those of you who are in favor of defending the Castle to the last find it difficult to cast off your own individual moral obligations. Your motives are individualistic. You cannot call that Bushido. For your own personal self-satisfaction you are ready to disregard all considerations for the honor of our late lord or the trouble that your action will inevitably cause on the neighboring clans and people. As for me, I am more overwhelmed than I can ever express in words at the downfall of the clan. But what use will it serve to try to raise that which is dead, or try to set fire to that which has been burnt out? It is foolishness, sheer foolishness. Men will laugh at you for being mad fools. Come, stop this foolishness. Listen to this Kyurobei. I have come to stop you, even if I personally suffer for it!"

His tones rang with the conviction of his own belief. It was evident that he believed what he said, that he thought his was the way of Bushido. It was plain also that he knew he would feel uncomfortable if only he remained alive when the rest had died defending the Castle. His impassioned appeal to the samurai, therefore, was not without personal reasons. Never before had the staid Kyurobei Ono spoken so vehemently, with such bloodshot eyes, as on this occasion.

In contrast, those samurai who had determined to die defending the Castle were silent. Kyurobei's words fell on their unheeding ears. They killed his argument with their silence.

"Insolent fool!"

The exclamation rang out like the crack of a whip. Ono turned in the direction of the voice, and saw a silver-haired warrior glaring at him from the other side of the hall. He was Junai Onodera, who had arrived too late for the first conference. Beside him was Kihei Muramatsu.

The veteran warrior walked up to Ono and sat down in front of him.

"Ono."

"What?" Kyurobei was trembling. There were tears in his eyes. He was grieved that his sense of justice was not understood. He was grieved and at the same time offended.

"Get out of the hall," said Junai "We do not need cowards here. Let those remain who are ready to lay down their lives for the Castle."

Kyurobei stood up suddenly. He was trembling with rage. He tried to say something to Oishi, but his tongue failed him for the first time. He walked out of the hall.

"Excuse me," said a voice, and Genzaemon Tomura also walked out. He was followed by Shichiroemon Tamamushi. The remaining samurai of the non-opposition group stood up and hastily went out. More than half of the vast hall became empty. But those who remained regretted it not.

"Ha, ha. The air has become purer," laughed Chuzaemon Yoshida, showing his white, horse-like teeth.

Kuranosuke did not look at those present. He was silent, uncertain if nobody else wanted to leave. Somehow, a cold, icy atmosphere prevailed over the assembly.

"It is getting dark," said Oishi suddenly to the attendants behind him. "Bring the lamps."

Whilst the lights were being brought, Oishi revealed part of what was in his mind—that he did not intend that they should die here.

Those who had signed the blood pact already knew it, but it was the first time Oishi was revealing it to the others.

"I do not intend that we should die here. . ."

Every man in the hall sat up suddenly, silent, tense. The same unspoken thought had seized hold of all their minds—

Revenge!

The samurai felt the blood racing through their veins. They clenched their fists, they gulped, they looked at the Chief Retainer.

"But," went on Oishi quietly, "we must strive with every nerve and fiber in our beings for the reinstatement of the clan in the name of our lord's brother, Daigaku Asano, even if the authorities grant only a fief of one thousand koku. Whether our appeal will be answered or not depends on the will of heaven. And even if the authorities grant this request of ours, the way for us, as samurai, is clear. There is only one way in Bushido. Remember this, there is no second way in Bushido. We were born as samurai. We must die as samurai. I shall decide where and when we must die. Is there any objection?"

There were about fifty men in the hall. In the darkening hall their shadows twined and entwined round one another. At this moment the attendants brought in the lights.

In the light of the lamps, each man present made a written oath and sealed it with his blood. The blood pacts were placed in front of Oishi. Among the names were those of young Jirozaemon Mimura, the kitchen boy, and fifteen year-old Emoshichi Yato.

Kuranosuke removed the two pacts signed by these two youngsters, and placed them aside. He called the two boys before him and tried to persuade them to withdraw, but with tears in their eyes they begged to be included in the death band. The whole assembly was moved by their earnestness.

"Chief Retainer, it is too cruel to refuse. Let them join us." They were all unanimous that the boys should be allowed to join the band.

As the words of permission dropped from Kuranosuke's lips, Emoshichi smiled happily. He was a fair-faced, dark-eyed handsome youth. Nobody among the older samurai wished to see him die, but he himself desired nothing else. Now that his wish was granted, he was supremely happy.

Jirozaemon Mimura, the kitchen boy, was receiving a stipend of only seven koku, and had not even attended the previous meetings. But the spirit of Bushido does not run only in the veins of the rich or high. As Kuranosuke looked round at the faces there in the light of the flickering lamps, he found ample proof that the noblest and sincerest are often found among the lowly in life.

Jirozaemon went out, but returned in a few minutes with sake and drinking cups.

"In celebration of the signing of the blood pacts, I have prepared some sake," he said, smiling at the others.

"Ah, that was very thoughtful of you."

Kuranosuke took a cup, and then passed it round.

The events of the past twenty days flashed through their minds as they wondered how long ago it was when they last had felt like celebrating.

(To Be Continued)

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NANKING WILL PUSH ECONOMIC POLICIES

Entry Into War Not to Hinder Program to Accelerate Restoration and Development

In spite of its declaration of war against the United States and Britain the National Government of China is expected to proceed with its firmly established financial and economic policies so as to realize an epoch-making progress in its schedule to accelerate the restoration and prosperity of national economy, and the Chinese people connected with economic interests under the National Government have pledged their wholehearted cooperation with Nippon so as to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, reports Domei from Shanghai.

With its entry into the war against America and Britain, the National Government has recovered its complete freedom from the Anglo-American economic yoke, and there is every reason to assert that the national economy of China has stepped into a bright stage of reconstruction and rejuvenation.

New Policies Introduced

In Central China, for instance, it is felt certain that remarkable results will be achieved in line with the following economic policies introduced by the Chinese authorities simultaneously with the retrocession of concessions to the National Government:

(1) Of the various factories that were placed under the control of the Nippon Military Administration following the outbreak of the China Affair, 96 factories have been returned to Chinese operators, while the 44 factories will be successively taken over by Chinese proprietors. Moreover, part of the enemy assets that were placed under the control of the Nippon Military Administration following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will be either transferred to Chinese operators or jointly operated or invested in by Chinese enterprisers.

(2) Subsidiary companies of the Central China Development Company will be transferred to Chinese enterprisers provided they are thereby able to promote their efficiency.

(3) In view of the fatal blow dealt the old fapi in consequence of the war declared by the National Government against the United States and Britain, and in view of the ever-increasing popularity of the Central Reserve Bank notes in Central China, the economic influence of the National Government is likely to be substantially enhanced.

To Abolish Restrictions

(4) The restrictions on the interchange of commodities between the hinterland and Shanghai or the peace zones shall be either adjusted or abolished so as to rationalize the control over the movement of commodities with the ultimate object of stabilizing the national economy.

(5) The organs now monopolized by Nipponese people for collection and deliveries of commodities shall be so reorganized as to form Sino-Manchou establishments with a substantial assistance rendered by Nipponese people to facilitate the activities of Chinese and Manchous connected with such establishments.

(6) The restrictions on the movement of rice, wheat and raw cotton now stocked in and around Shanghai will be so modified as to facilitate deliveries to the hinterland with the ultimate object of accelerating the interchange of commodities over an extensive area.

(7) Factories operated by Chinese proprietors shall have larger supplies of raw materials as well as low-interest loans so that they may be able to boost the efficiency of their production.

Will Lower Prices

(8) Efforts will be made to lower the prices of staple foodstuffs, including rice and wheat, in parallel with an increase in their production, so as to stabilize the living of the Chinese masses, and prices of coal and charges for power consumption shall be lowered so as to facilitate industrial activities.

With the carrying out of these economic policies, the National Government is expected to realize its financial stabilization on the one hand and its redoubled military strength on the other.

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASE

More Than ¥2,000,000,000 Accumulated in Less Than 8 Months

Reflecting the firm determination of the Japanese nation to prosecute successfully the War of Greater East Asia, the postal savings in Japan in less than eight months have increased by more than ¥2,000,000,000, it was announced Sunday, says Domei.

The amount of postal savings in May, last year, reached the ¥10,000,000,000 mark and in less than eight months the present total amount shows ¥12,003,933,031.

From Clay to Art... III

The potter's wheel, though very ancient, was a comparatively late invention, arrived at independently by many races of men. In its simplest form it was a heavy disk pivoted in a central point to be set going by the hand, as the workman squatted on the ground. Later, a much larger disk, which the potter could rotate with his foot, was introduced; this gave the potter an opportunity to use both hands in the manipulation of the clay. The modern method is to rotate it by electric motor. Note the system of belts in the picture.

Burmese Economy Centers on Agriculture

(Continued From Page 6)

construction of Burmese economic structure.

Burma, which has been released from the British yoke and freed itself from the Indian financial control, is now in a position to perfect itself as a nation to participate fully in the maintenance of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The youthfulness of the Burmese race, with a birth rate of 30 persons to every thousand, and a comparatively short period of domination they suffered from the foreign task master, may be counted as a substantial basis for the racial concentration and unification.

The new administrative body of Burma, which shoulders a great responsibility for the construction of a regenerated Burma, has started its career brilliantly with Dr. U Ba Maung, the idol of the Burmese race, as its head. Moreover, it has the political support of the Burma Freedom Block. It is not too much to say that this is the first real powerful political organization that Burma ever has had in its history. Its political platform includes the establishment of a Burma for the Burmese, the assumption of responsibility to take part in the establishment and maintenance of the Greater East Asia-Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the acquisition of an equal status for the Burmese race. Buddhist priests, who have powerful influence in Buddhist Burma are reported to have been making preparations for the organization of a federation with a view to support Dr. U Ba Maung for the realization of their racial ideals.

The new political body advocates a policy for the solution of the agricultural problem which it considers a matter of supreme importance. For, a regeneration of Burma is practically impossible without finding a proper solution for the financial side of this problem. There are also the questions of non-resident land owners and the problem of tenant farmers to be rectified.

The education of the Burmese race must be taken up as the fundamental problem for the construction of Burma. The fact that there is a comparatively large number of women voters in Burma, brought about a widespread education. According to the statistics of 1931, there are about 4,202,000 men in Burma, of whom about 1,600,000 are illiterate and 2,600,000 literate, and those who understand the English language total about 51,200. As for women, about 3,600,000 out of 4,394,000 are illiterate and about 790,000 are literate, while those who understand English number about 9,000.

This is a much higher rate of literacy than in India, but the backwardness of the Burmese race has always been aired whenever the problem of the Burmese race is discussed. It is an indisputable fact that the cause of this backwardness is due to the traditional British colonial policy.

When Dr. Ba Maung organized his first cabinet, he advocated a policy of establishing at least one school in a village. It is absolutely necessary to carry out the policy of promoting the modern education on the basis of the new racial consciousness for strengthening the Burmese race.

(End)

TAIWAN HOG RAISING IS WELL DEVELOPED

Breed of Pigs on Island Improved—95 Per Cent at Present Of Excellent Strain

Hog raising in Taiwan has been showing satisfactory development in recent years, especially since the first year of Showa, or 1926, thanks to the introduction of pigs of excellent breed from abroad and the guidance of the Nipponese authorities, reports the Kokusei Graph in its January number.

According to the periodical, pig breeding on the island was started in the old days by the Takasago tribe, one of the native people of Taiwan. With the entry into the island of the Chinese in later years, this industry was gradually taken over by them, because of their advanced skill in hog raising.

The number of pigs in Taiwan, on the establishment of the Nipponese administration there, was about 400,000. In those days, however, pigs were not thriving very well there. After elaborate research, the Nipponese authorities imported in 1897 a large number of pigs from Berkshire, simultaneously introducing an advanced method of breeding to the native people.

Since the beginning of the Showa era, the Nipponese authorities on the island, in collaboration with Nipponese and native peasants, have been exercising constant efforts to increase the number of Berkshire pigs throughout the island. Their efforts have borne fine fruit, and at present about 95 per cent of the Taiwan pigs are of the Berkshire breed.

The latest condition of the hog raising industry of the island is told by the figures to follow:

1. Total Number of Pigs in Taiwan

1919	1,313,067	1936	1,813,049
1923	1,317,506	1937	1,849.196
1933	1,806,489	1938	1,827.276
1934	1,836.169	1939	1,653.210
1935	1,873.209	1940	1,204.983

2. Number of Pigs in Different Provinces of Taiwan (1940)

Taihoku	121.143	Takao	200.589
Shinchiku	173.369	Taito	18.454
Taichu	195.544	Karenko	21.317
Tainan	458.357	Boko Island	15.910

Pigs used for food on the island in 1940 numbered 958,358 yielding 118,413,000 pounds of pork.

Bill Clearings

January 11
(In ¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	197.951	112.548
Balance	24.967	19.312

ARGENTINA NOTED FOR WOOL OUTPUT

64 Per Cent of Total Production in South America Accounted for by Republic

Surveying the annual production of wool in Argentina and Uruguay, the Kokusei Graph observes that these countries are occupying an important sea in the list of wool-producing countries in the world and that they used to consume less wool than they exported it to Europe.

The gist of the article in the Kokusei Graph follows.

Argentina and Uruguay top the list of wool-producing countries in South America. The wool production of the two countries combined during 1938 made up for approximately 82 per cent of the total production in South America, 64 per cent being turned out in Argentina and 18 per cent in Uruguay. And it deserves special notice that Argentina stands third in the list of wool-producing countries in the world.

Wool Shipments

The following list shows the wool shipped abroad by Argentina and Uruguay during the 10 years ending 1939-40:

Wool Exports From Argentina and Uruguay
(In metric tons)

	— From —	
Year	Argentina	Uruguay
1930-31	150.570	60,054
1931-32	135.337	36.195
1932-33	170.281	47.628
1933-34	135.684	39.488
1934-35	149.126	49.256
1935-36	134.150	47.243
1936-37	144.239	50.423
1937-38	129.574	38.401
1938-39	160.815	53.015
1939-40	128.280	44.072

It is true that the volume of wool exports inevitably fluctuates according to the world situation in peace and war times. For example, Argentina shipped to Europe (including Britain) during 1931-32 93 per cent of its annual production, whereas wool shipped by the United States to Europe during 1939-40 was about 50 per cent of the volume shipped by Argentina during the same period. A similar trend is found in wool exports from Uruguay.

Relations of Nations In Asia Cemented

(Continued From Page 6)

ing in connection with various concrete policies with regard to economic cooperation between the two countries. First of all, the value of the Yen and the Baht was fixed at par from the 21st. In the Foreign Office statement it was said, "This is an important step for facilitating smooth trading within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The attitude of Thailand in agreeing to such a rational suggestion of Japan must be considered as wise. As the result of the par value of the currencies of the two countries, trade between Japan and Thai will be greatly facilitated."

To return the visit from Thailand of the Mission of Congratulations, headed by General Pyahonyothin, former Premier Koki Hirota and Yasukichi Yatabe were dispatched to Thailand. The mission reached Bangkok on July 10 amid cordial welcome from both official and civil quarters. Special Envoy Hirota presented to the Thai Regent the Imperial Message on the 12th.

In his statement issued on the same day, Special Envoy Hirota said, "Thailand has early shown understanding and sympathy of Japan's sincere intentions, especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Thailand has offered conveniences in various phases contributing greatly to the advantageous development of the various battles in the war. Thailand in forming the Defensive and Offensive Alliance with Japan and by declaring war against America and Britain has manifested her firm determination to become one with Japan to share all joys and sorrows and to contribute her valuable cooperation for the consummation of the war. The Japanese Government and its people are greatly appreciative and hopeful for the future."

Special Envoy Hirota expressed profound respect for the resolute decision taken by Thailand at this critical period of the rise or fall of East Asian countries. The Japanese Government as an evidence of sympathy for the disastrous damage suffered on account of the flood in summer last year, immediately took step to offer relief and forwarded about ¥5,000,000 worth of various material to aid the people of the flooded regions.

Chiang Levies Land Tax

CPS

MACAO, January 8.—The Chungking regime has levied a new tax on sales of real properties as from January 1, so as to increase the total revenue accruing from taxation of land by $110,000 annually, according to the Takungpao, Chungking's mouthpiece.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	80.70	— 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.90	+ 0.90
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	71.70	— 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

TOKYO MART FIRM AS BUYING BRISK

Long-Term Securities Up, Spots Noticeably So; Machinery Advance

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was generally firm and various classifications of the listed issues participated in an upward swing yesterday.

In the long-term section, Okinawa Sugar and Japan Sand Iron registered sharp gains of ¥2.90 and ¥2.40 respectively, and Ina Electric Railways stepped up ¥1.70, Yokohama Exchange ¥1.50, Sino-Nipponese Spinning ¥1.40, Ishiwara Industrial ¥1.30, Furukawa Electric Machinery and Nippon Special Steel ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was featureless with the exception of fractional gains scored by N.Y.K. new, and S.M.R.

The spot market was invariably cheery, for Aichi Clock soared ¥5.50 at one bound by reason of a remarkable expansion of its enterprise, and Tsugami-Ataka Works bounced up ¥3.50. At the same time, Kokusan Electric Machnery, Taio Industrial, Hodogaya Chemical, Kawanami Shipbuilding and Asahina Iron Works went forward ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	123.1	....	124.3
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	79.8	80.9	81.3
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	67.5	68.2
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	71.0	—	71.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	92.5	92.0	92.4
Showa Elec Ind (50)	78.8	79.8	79.8
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.5	74.1	74.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. 50)	90.5	91.5	91.0
O. S. K. (50)	83.6	85.0	85.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	67.9	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	61.1	61.9	62.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.8	89.4	90.1
Ishihara Ind (50)	69.5	70.0	70.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	100.3	104.3	104.4
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	126.8	126.5	126.7
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.1	....	....
Japan Beer (50)	....	92.7	92.5
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	....	40.9
Asahi Glass (50)	98.7	98.3	97.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	95.1	95.0	94.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	82.6	82.5	80.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	80.6	1.5	0.2	80.7
N. Y. K. new	76.6	7.7	6.6	76.9
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.0	6.5	5.9	96.0
Kanebo Spin. new	72.3	2.4	1.4	71.7
Teikoku Rayon. new	65.2	5.2	4.9	....
Hitachi Iron Works	83.2	9.9	8.9	89.1
Osaka Exch. new	43.7	3.8	3.2	43.4
Japan Steel Tube	71.0	1.5	0.2	70.2
Japan Oil	76.0	6.3	5.7	75.7
S. M. R.	73.7	4.0	3.7	74.0
N. Y. K. old	91.0	1.0	0.6	90.7
Hokkaido Coal	74.0	4.5	4.0	74.5
Kanebo Spin. old	122.9	3.2	2.6	123.2
Toyo Rayon. new	52.3	2.3	2.0	....
Kokura Iron Works	54.4	4.3	3.9	53.9

Taihu Travelers Warned

C.P.S.

KASHING, January 8.—The authorities of the rural pacification areas to the southeast of Taihu have announced a new ruling, stipulating that merchants are allowed to carry only $10,000 and ordinary individuals $1,000.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities in home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Ken Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (/aidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances.

FAMINE CONFRONTS MASSES OF INDIA

Ruthless Requisitioning by Government Brings on Cruel Hardships

Whole India is now confronted with a serious shortage of foodstuffs as a result of the unrelenting requisitioning for large quantities of provisions by the Indian Government for its army despite the hardships from which the general masses have long been suffering. A special correspondent at New Delhi of the New York Times recently had the following to report, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon:

India is now suffering from an acute shortage of wheat, rice and Indian corn, the staple food for the general public. The food shortage has become so serious that the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry now severely criticize the Indian Government. For all the Indian people the greatest problem at present is the shortage of food. The Indian Government authorities pretend to take an optimistic view that the food shortage in India is no rare occurrence and that it will be satisfactorily adjusted and settled in due course, but the matter is not so simple as they appear to think now that the National Congress Party has commenced to get busy over the question.

Hoarding

With the continued rise in price of rice and other provisions the farmers and the provisions dealers have become indisposed to sell and come to resort to hoarding. The agricultural crops during 1942 were generally good with the exception of rice in Bengal, but the supply of sugar was very poor due to riots and other reasons. The shortage of rice is mainly due to the suspension of supply from Burma and French Indo-China from where it used to be imported to a volume of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons. In India, the harvest time for rice is toward the end of January, but wheat cannot be put on the market until May. How to pull through the difficulty during the interval is a most serious problem for the people at large.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
J. Okada
S. Asada
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tiensin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon, Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Semarang, Serang, Solo (Sorakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

SPECIE BANK PUBLISHES FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The Yokohama Specie Bank published in its weekly bulletin dated January 8 the foreign exchange rates prevailing from December 21 to December 26 inclusive last year as follows:

French Indo-China (per 100 Piastres)	
T/T	¥97.60
Sight	96.85
30 d/s	96.35
60 "	96.10
90 "	95.60
Commission	0.50
Thailand (per 100 Bahts)	
T/T	¥100.00
Commission	1.00
Germany (Per 100 Reichsmarks)	
T/T	¥170.50
Commission	1.10
Italy (per 100 Lires)	
T/T	¥22.35
Commission	0.25
France (per 100 Francs)	
T/T	¥9.30
Commission	1.10
Switzerland (per 100 Francs)	
T/T	¥98.90
Commission	0.85
Sweden (Per 100 Kronors)	
T/T	¥101.50
Commission	1.00
Portugal (per 100 Escudos)	
T/T	¥17.30
Commission	0.25
Argentine (per 100 Pesos)	
T/T	¥101.80
Commission	0.77
Chile (per 100 Pesos)	
T/T	¥13.75
Commission	0.15
Peru (per 100 Soles)	
T/T	¥83.50
Commission	0.50

DAI-ICHI BANK PLANS TO INCREASE CAPITAL

The Dai-Ichi Bank has filed an application with the competent authorities for permission to increase its capital to ¥100,000,000, including a paid-up capital of ¥60,000,000, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

In view of its forthcoming amalgamation with the Mitsui Bank on equal terms, the board of directors of the Dai-Ichi Bank has been prompted to increase its capital, now ¥57,7500,000 fully paid up, to make it equal to that of the Mitsui Bank prior to the amalgamation.

Upon receipt of the authorities' permission, the Dai-Ichi Bank will hold a mass meeting of its shareholders for their approval of a schedule to call up the first instalment of a quarter of the capital increase, to be paid for in the form of national bonds.

Feeling confident of the authorities' favorable response to the application for permission of the capital increase, the board of directors of the bank is inclined to find either public subscriptions for new shares or allotments to the present shareholders pending the authorities' instructions.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home: Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits ... 95,795,067
(SEPTEMBER, 1942)
HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)
Inland Branches:
Edobashi (Tokyo), Fukuoka, Ginza (Tokyo), Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kaijobiru (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Nihonbashi-Honcho (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Sannomiya (Kobe), Shinjuku (Tokyo), Tamuracho (Tokyo), Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.
Foreign Branches:
Bombay, Dairen, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 52,860,000
DEPOSITS (30/6/'42) 3,544,424,853
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
Kenji Marukawa, Miki Yamada,
Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
HEAD OFFICE: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka
TOKYO OFFICE: Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo
171 Branches and 54 Sub-offices
Throughout Japan
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Kokura, Fukuoka, Kurume, Tokushima, Kochi, Keijo, Taihoku, Tainan, Takao, Dairen, and other business centers.
Correspondents: Principal Cities at Home and Abroad.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1943

The Intensified Disturbances in India

As is common with defeated nations, there has been much evidence of wishful thinking in Britain ever since the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia. The most ridiculous example was the conjecture that the Indian nationalist leaders would join the Anglo-American camp to fight against Japan. If this were an idea entertained by ignorant British civilians who are not well posted on the international situation, it would be a matter unworthy of attention, but it is most ridiculous that this idea was seriously entertained by the British leaders who are responsible for the state affairs of the "great" British Empire. It was undoubtedly due to such wishful thinking that the British Government thought it possible to bring about a British-Indian compromise through such a childish scheme as the Cripps' Proposals.

However, what about the actual situation that has developed since then? Not only has the Cripps' plan been flatly rejected by the Indian nationalist leaders but it has also resulted in igniting among the Indian populace the present anti-British movement which has spread like a wildfire along with the expansion of the War of Greater East Asia. The British people, so to speak, have encountered a serious counter-offensive from the Indian people and have had their faces badly beaten by the Indians. During the period of a little more than five months since the outbreak of the Indian turmoil, the number of disturbances, quoting figures released by the British authorities alone, has totaled as many as 7,000. During these disturbances, as many as 2,500 governmental offices, police stations, post offices and railway stations have been either destroyed or burnt down, and the British casualties have totaled 1,300. However, these figures in all probability fall far short of the actual facts and cannot be taken at face value because of the fact that they were published by the London Government.

It is easy to comprehend, for those who are aware of the importance of India in the British imperialistic policy, what a serious blow such internal disturbances in India will give to a Britain at war. It was through India that Britain obtained Burma, Malaya and Hongkong. It was also through India that Britain had been able to maintain securely the position of South Africa. British rights and interests over all the areas extending from Aden to Capetown, Karachi, and Hongkong have been protected by Indian soldiers. And it was indeed India which has raised the expenses necessary to enable the British expeditionary forces to dominate these territories and dominions. Without India, Britain cannot even hope to enjoy a sense of security not only in East Asia but in Africa, West Asia and Egypt as well. As long as the British succeed in maintaining India, they can retain a hope as to their future regardless of the outcome of the present war. But the fact is that the "most precious and costly jewel of the Crown of the British Empire" is now staging a most furious battle against Britain to emancipate itself from the shackles of the "Crown."

In anticipation of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the British hurriedly endeavored to make India their base in East Asia. As a matter of fact, they had formed their defense forces by enrolling the Indian people and had planned to promote the munitions industry in India through the mobilization of the rich natural resources of the country. It is true that this attempt has been partly put into practice with the assistance of the United States, but the continued internal disturbances in India are seriously upsetting the British scheme. Britain may be able to endure the destruction or burning of governmental buildings or police stations, but for warring Britain the obstruction of industrial production through strikes and sabotage and the upset of transportation facilities through the destruction of railroads will eventually prove a fatal blow. Reports from India indicate that Indian industrial power in such centers as Calcutta and Madras has diminished to about half of what it was before the outbreak of the turmoil. And the transportation capacity in the Calcutta district is also said to have shown a decrease by one-third from the pre-turmoil figure.

It is clear, however, that the opportunity offered by the War of Greater East Asia is not the basic reason for the Indians carrying out their anti-British movement as is presumed by the British. As a matter of fact, the history of the anti-British movement in India eloquently testifies to this fact. As early as the year 1929 the leaders of the Indian National Congress demanded of Britain immediate independence for India. Since then their independence movement has been consistently continued up to this day. It should not be overlooked here that such an Indian demand was born out of the national consciousness that India had sufficiently attained the stage of development where she was entitled to independence politically and economically. It was due to this national awakening to reality that the Indian populace has flared up with their serious and sincere demand for independence. To this basic reason, Japan's holy war against the Anglo-Saxon Powers to emancipate the various peoples of East Asia has merely contributed an additional stimulus.

Britain, in order to hold India in her own camp, has frantically propagated the danger of the invasion of India by either Japan or Germany. However, the famous Tojo statement has completely upset the British machination. Prime Minister General Tojo, in his famous statement, has clarified to the world that Japan's objective in the Greater East Asia War is to emancipate the various East Asiatic peoples from the exploitation and pressure of Anglo-American imperialism and that she has no territorial designs on India, although she sincerely desires the complete independence of India. What the Indian nationalist leaders feared was that Japan might divide Asia with Britain through some compromise arrangement under which British imperialism might continue to enjoy security in India in return for the conceding of some other parts of Asia to Japan. Consequently, if there have been instances in which the Indian leaders showed an anti-Japanese sentiment, it was exclusively in cases where Japanese-British relations outwardly appeared to approach a compromise. In such cases, these leaders were indeed compelled to assume an anti-British attitude and an anti-Japanese attitude simultaneously. It is no great wonder that the Indian leaders, who have bravely fought for the independence of their fatherland, should have taken such an attitude.

India cannot help but harbor hostile feelings against any nation which is friendly toward Britain. But India need never worry about Japan in this connection, for never once in the past has Japan compromised with Britain at the sacrifice of Asia. Not only that, but Japan is now fighting actively against Britain, and Japan has clarified that she has no territorial designs upon India. The Indian people have been able to find in Japan a true supporter and friend for the realization of their long-cherished independence. The flat refusal by the Indian leaders of the Cripps Proposals and also of Chiang Kai-shek's proposal of forming a joint front illustrates more than amply the Indian stand toward Japan.

Some of the Indian leaders once had the illusion of the Americans being the most likely supporters of Indian independence. However, such dreams on the part of the Indian leaders have now been swept away, for they have seen the fact that the United States has dispatched troops to India to collaborate with the British in tightening the pressure of the British imperialism. There is not a speck of doubt that the Anglo-American Powers are directing their spearhead first of all, toward India with the ultimate intention of dividing Asia between them. The progress of the Greater East Asia War is making clearer the difference between those who support Indian independence and those who try to tighten the pressure upon India. One notable fact in this connection is that the power of those oppressing India has already been overwhelmed by the power of those supporting Indian independence, and the former is now on the verge of collapse.

It is not difficult to imagine that the year 1943 will see a decisive step in such developments and that the anti-British movement in India will inevitably be heightened. The year 1943 will undoubtedly prove to be a year promising a very happy and bright future for the Indian nationalist movement which is backed by the history of a great struggle extending over 150 long years.

RELATIONS AMONG COUNTRIES IN ASIA FURTHER CEMENTED

Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China and Thailand Determined to Fight Side by Side With Japan

Special to the Nippon Times

Part III

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia completely revolutionized the political situation in East Asia. The strongholds of American and British exploitation and encroachment in East Asia crumbled one by one and the past hundred years of high-handed and despotic rule was brought to a finish. On the day of Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Britain, Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, called on General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, for a conference. After consulting with the leaders of the National Government in an emergency conference, President Wang Ching-wei made known the decision arrived at for the fundamental policy of supporting and cooperating with Japan for the consummation of the War, and of sharing with Japan any and all adversities. President Wang Ching-wei's statement in part ran:

"The National Government of China will respect the agreement and will face this difficult situation with a firm determination to share all happiness and tribulations together with Japan for the establishment of a new order in East Asia."

Japan's pre-determined policy for building up and strengthening the National Government has not been affected in the least by the War of Greater East Asia.

On December 8, the Expeditionary forces in China advanced into the Tientsin concessions, disarming the American soldiers in Peking and Chinwangtao. In the Shanghai district, the Japanese Forces advanced south of Soochow Creek. The naval forces either sank or captured the American and British gunboats in Shanghai waters. By the peaceful entrance into the British Shamen concessions in Kwangtung, this base for British-American exploitations was put out of action. Hongkong fell on December 25, 1941. On February 18 the Imperial Japanese Government announced the transference of the administrative authority of Tientsin and Kwangtung concessions to the National Government of China, the transference of the Kwangtung British concessions being effected on February 25 and that of Tientsin on February 28. Thus the ideal of Japan-China collaboration had been realized in actuality.

In view of the crushing defeats inflicted on America and Britain in East Asia and the tremendous advance taken toward the liberation of East Asia, the National Government, in order to manifest its appreciation of the assistance and friendship to the Japanese Government and to felicitate at the same time the great victories, as well as convey to the Government and the people of Japan the firm determination of the National Government to cooperate for the consummation of the War, dispatched Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi as special envoy to Japan, accompanied by Chief of Army Staff General Yang Kuei-i and Navy Minister General Jen Yuen-tao. The party arrived at the Haneda Airfield on May 29 and was granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor on June 1. Dr. Chu Min-yi announced over the radio the same night that the Chinese people were resolved to attain the ultimate objective of the War of Greater East Asia through the joint efforts of Japan and China, indomitably and with firm resolve.

Manchoukuo's Firm Resolve

On the day of the outbreak of the war, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo proclaimed Manchoukuo's determination to cooperate with Japan in the holy war for the liberation of East Asia, declaring, "Now is the time for the people of Manchoukuo to put forth their best efforts. The defense of the north is such as can cope with any emergency. Confident of the final creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Government and the people of Manchoukuo will cooperate with all their might in the holy war, both materially and spiritually, and are determined to do their share in the consummation of the sacred task." In a special message, he added, "We will aid our ally with the whole of our national strength and contribute to the peace of the world."

In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, Premier Chang Ching-hui was dispatched to Japan as special envoy to express Manchoukuo's appreciation to Japan. Premier Chang Ching-hui reached Tokyo on March 16 and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. At the banquet held for the Manchoukuoan mission, Foreign Minister Togo said: "In the ten years of her existence, American and British influences have always threatened and brought pressure to bear on Manchoukuo. The vigorous, united efforts of the Government and the people of Manchoukuo presented a staunch front to all these interferences, making Manchoukuo a paradise of racial concord and rendering the defense of the north impregnable. Japan has arisen for the liberation of East Asia, and ever since the commencement of the war, Manchoukuo has had a full understanding of Japan's intentions and has cooperated unstintingly, for which the Japanese Government is deeply grateful."

The Japan-China Pact and the Joint Declaration of Japan, China and Manchoukuo signed on November 30, 1940 took on an increasing significance since the commencement of the war. China and Manchoukuo shoulder the heavy responsibility of supplementing and strengthening Japan's fighting power in the rear. In May last year President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China formally visited Manchoukuo for the first time in his capacity as the head of his country to congratulate Manchoukuo on her remarkable progress.

His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu visited Manchoukuo as proxy of His Majesty the Emperor to extend congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo and as a manifestation of cordiality to the Imperial Family of Manchoukuo. Leaving Tokyo on May 26 His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu returned on June 3 after fulfulling his solemn mission of extending greetings to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and leaving a profound impression of friendly intercourse between Japan and Manchoukuo.

Japan-China Relations

Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, visited Japan in June, 1941 in his capacity as head of the Chinese Government, to respond to the goodwill shown by the Japanese Government and its people. Also in consideration of the visit of Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi, Japan decided to send special envoys to return the courtesy and to further the amicable relations between the two nations. On August 28, 1942, ex-Prime Minister Kiichiro Hiranuma, ex-Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and ex-Minister of Communications Ryutaro Nagai were designated as special envoys to the National Government. In this connection, the Foreign Office issued the following statement:

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government promptly issued a statement, in which they made clear their determination to meet all difficulties with an unshakable spirit in order to realize the common purpose of Japan and China to establish a New Order of East Asia, and to bring about a complete fulfilment of the ultimate purpose by cooperating with Japan wherever and whenever required. We cannot but rejoice that the said determination of the National Government has since been translated into concrete action through their various administrations. The Japanese Government are keenly conscious of the increasing importance of the cooperation between our two countries at the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia, and are not stinting in extending wholehearted cooperation for the growth of the National Government. It is in this spirit that the Japanese Government have decided to send Special Ambassadors to that Government."

The three special ambassadors departed from Tokyo on September 17, accompanied by 18 other members of the mission, including Minister Seijiro Yoshizawa. The mission arrived in Nanking on the 22nd and were warmly greeted by Chen Kung-pao, President of the Legislative Yuan, who was proxy for President Wang Ching-wei and by the heads of the various yuans. The following day Special Ambassador Hiranuma presented his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei. The message of the Special Ambassadors to China as read by Special Ambassador Hiranuma before President Wang, ran as follows:

Stability and Friendship

"It is the immutable policy of Japan to secure stability in East Asia and contribute to the peace and prosperity of the world. The foreign policy of Japan rests on the principle of promoting friendship with the powers of the world and to secure a condition permitting all the nations in the world to attain their proper places. In accord with this policy, Japan assisted in the expansion of the Government of Your Excellency's country. Your Excellency's country, for its part, gained a good understanding of the true intentions of Japan. Notably, directly after Japan declared war on America and Britain on December 8, 1941, in defense of its right of existence and also in the interest of a lasting peace in East Asia, the Government of your Excellency's country, in the spirit of sharing the joys and sorrows of Japan, and with an indomitable spirit, made manifest its resolution to overcome the difficult situation which had arisen. Right at this moment Your Excellency's country is cooperating with Japan materially and spiritually. This is a fact with which the Government and people of Japan are profoundly impressed.

"The Government of Japan, taking into view the magnitude and the grave nature of its mission, is strengthening at home the unity between all classes of people in the country, and abroad is demonstrating a greater loyalty to its allies. All this is to enable the country to bring the holy war to a conclusively successful end.

"To us, the Special Ambassadors, it is a matter for hearty congratulation that there is closer and closer cooperation between Japan and China and that the peoples of the two countries are standing at each other's side in pushing the great work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We are firmly convinced that the two countries will continue in friendship forever. We humbly wish Your Excellency good health. At the same time we pray for the prosperity of Your Excellency's country."

The statement of President Wang Ching-wei read before the Special Ambassadors reads in part as follows:

"I feel sure that the present visit of you, the Special Ambassadors, to China will result in a strengthening of the relations of alliance between the two countries and in closer relations between Your Excellencies' country and ours. This is a matter which gives me great pleasure to reflect upon. Your Excellencies' country and ours have upheld the principle of morality during the past several thousand years. The very treaty which was concluded in 1940 rests on this spirit. We intend to make greater exertions to practice mutual assistance and mutual love hereafter as dictated by the principle of morality, and to do the best we can to realize the ideal of mutual prosperity among the countries in East Asia.

"At this moment Your Excellencies' country is exerting itself to eliminate aggressive American and British influence. Heavy and grave is the responsibility of Your Excellencies' country. Our National Government of China is determined to share in the hardships of Your Excellencies' country and cooperate with Your Excellencies' country with all sincerity and with all the power it has at its command. As a matter of fact our National Government has an unshakable belief that Your Excellencies' country and ours are fated to stand together or fall together, and that a real relationship among nations is a thing which will last forever."

Relations Close

Prime Minister Tojo in his address to the Diet on February 16, 1942 said, "It is a source of great rejoicing that Manchoukuo, the National Government of China, Thailand and French Indo-China are always ready to share all joys and sorrows with our country and are endeavoring their utmost for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The close relations between Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Thailand were further augmented and the amity deepened. To celebrate, the signing of the Japan-Thailand Defensive and Offensive Alliance, Thailand decided to send a Mission of Congratulations to Japan, headed by former Premier Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena. The Mission also included Thai Justice Minister Captain T. Thamrong Navaswat and State Minister W. Pananon as well as other high Thai officials. He arrived ahead of the rest of the Mission, reaching Tokyo on April 7, to conduct economic negotiations between the two countries.

General Phahol arrived in Tokyo on April 25, and was granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor on the 27th. At a dinner given by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo on the night of the 27th, the Foreign Minister said, "There has been an increase from year to year in the friendship of your country and ours. The conclusion of the treaty of alliance induced a phenomenal development of this relationship. The two countries now are to act in concert in prosecuting this war which aims at the construction of Greater East Asia. The progress of the present economic negotiations has resulted in the forging of closer ties of cooperation between the two countries. The relations of the peoples of the two countries have now become indivisible in name as well as in substance." Foreign Minister Togo also stressed the point that much was expected from the joint efforts of the people of the two countries in the consummation of the great task.

The economic negotiations between Japan and Thailand were being conducted in a very friendly atmosphere between State Minister Pananon and Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi, and on April 21 negotiations for economic cooperation between the two countries were successfully consummated. According to the statement of the Foreign Office on the same day, the agreement dealt with a basic understand-

(Continued on Page 5)

PATTERN OF BURMESE ECONOMY CENTERS AROUND AGRICULTURE

Introduction of Modern Technique Will Facilitate Development of Burma's Unlimited Resources

(From the Toa)

Part II

A large proportion of farmers, who are registered as land owners, are heavily indebted to Indian money lenders and thus are practically reduced to the position of tenants, paying interest on their debts instead of paying land rent. This shows that an overwhelming portion of land in Lower Burma is owned by wealthy non-resident persons, despite the fact that the Burmese Government advocates a policy of promoting the agricultural industry through landed farmers.

The non-resident Indian landowners are usually willing to part with their land properties whenever they succeed in driving a profitable transaction and to go home to India with cash. They are interested chiefly in profit making, and hence are more indifferent to the importance of upkeep of their land than native farmers. Moreover, the land held by Indian usurers so constantly changes hands that it is something like a bill bought and sold at the stock market. This is the most baneful aspect of the agricultural problem in Lower Burma.

The special feature of tenant farmers in Lower Burma is that they are constantly shifting from place to place instead of settling down on the land they rented. According to statistics taken in Beku, 50 per cent of tenants return their holdings to the land owners after one year, 17 per cent after two years and eight per cent after three years. The land used by the tenants for more than four years is no more than 25 per cent.

Transient Farmers

Circumstances which are responsible for the constant shifting of tenant farmers are many and ubiquitous. In Lower Burma, tenants erect shelters on the lands they rent, and remain there during the cultivating season but when the season is over, they go back to their community. Thus, the Burmese are practically just as much immigrants to the newly developed area as Indian immigrants are and cherish no attachment to the lands they hold, easily becoming disposed to move to another land.

There are some land owners, who bought their lands with borrowed money by mortgaging their newly acquired properties. Usually they have to move away to another place before long, surrendering their properties to the usurers for the settlement of their debts and interests. So farmers in Lower Burma are obliged to move constantly like transients. It is often said, therefore, that in Lower Burma, there is no village in the strict sense of the term.

The rapid increase in the number of Indian tenants has accentuated this tendency. Indian farmers are welcomed by Indian land owners. As their cost of living is very low, they are able to pay a comparatively high land rent. The competition between Indian and Burmese farmers in securing land for tenancy naturally causes the land rent to rise, and the higher rent in turn makes Burmese farmers to move more frequently.

This condition of affair has been prejudicial to the maintenance of peace and order. The floating nature of agricultural population has also been conducive to committing crimes. The antipathy of wretched Burmese farmers against Indians, who are newcomers, coupled with the feeling of contempt for foreigners has finally culminated in violent riots against Indians.

Since the separation of India and Burma in 1937, the number of new Indian immigrants has been growing less and less, but the agricultural industry in Burma has become generally stagnant since the world economic depression. Moreover, there has been a strong tendency among the European nations such as Italy and Spain to increase the production of rice at home instead of depending upon imports, causing a general decline in foreign rice market for Burma. The fact that Thailand and French-Indo-China have increased their exportation of rice also has had a serious effect on the rice raising industry in Burma. In the face of this fact, the future of agriculture in Burma has been by no means reassuring. Burma has been exporting unhulled rice to India to the worth of 150,000,000 rupees (1,860,000 tons).

Problem of Indian Residents

Beginning about 1874, the British Government started to encourage Indians to go to Lower Burma by granting subsidy, but the scheme failed because Indian farmers did not have necessary capital to work out their destiny in the new venture, and did not wish to settle down there indefinitely as farmers. But the rice cleaning industry in Burma made a great development, calling for the service of Indian coolies. Under this condition, the number of Indian emigrants heading for Burma gradually began to increase until, by 1876, it mounted to more than 15,000 a year.

The competition among the British shipping companies to underbid the passage fare between India and Burma served as stimulus to this tendency, and the number of Indian immigrants continued to increase until 1932, from 20,000 to 40,000 Indians were making their way to Burma every year. These immigrants, however, were not tillers of the soil. They were laborers, who worked for a while and returned to their home in India with cash, instead of becoming settlers in the true sense of the term.

The Indian population in Burma, according to statistics of 1931 is about 1,200,000, which is 5.1 per cent of the native population. In large cities, the Indian population is 34.7 per cent as against 58.5 per cent of the native population: 5.1 per cent in agricultural districts as against little less than 94 per cent of the native population. It is significant, however, that the Indian population at Rangoon, the capital of Burma, exceeds that of the native population, the proportion being 56.2 per cent as against 31.5 per cent. The following statistics show the population of Burma, classified according to industries.

	Burmese	Natives	Indians	Chinese	Others
	— (In percentages) —				
Agriculture	56.7	38.0	4.8	0.5	—
Mining	35.5	15.2	37.6	9.8	1.8
M'facturing industries	56.7	24.1	16.7	2.3	0.2
Transp'tat'n and communicat'n	40.6	8.3	47.2	2.6	1.3
Business	59.3	14.4	19.4	6.9	0.2
Administration	34.6	20.7	39.5	0.8	4.4
Independent occupat'n	67.2	24.9	6.0	0.7	1.2
Others	35.5	16.1	43.6	3.9	0.9

Occupation of People

From the above statistics, the position of the Indian residents in Burma may be conjectured to some extent, but the following statistics classifying the population according to occupations, show that before 1931 there were more Indian residents than the natives in all lines of activities except agricultural landowning and tenantry.

	Burmese	natives	Indians	Chinese	Others
Land owners	48.9	1.2	40.3	9.1	0.5
Tenants	60.6	0.3	32.4	6.7	—
Agricultural laborers	37.1	4.0	56.3	2.6	—
Stock raisers	1.2	0.1	98.1	0.6	—
Fishermen and hunters	6.1	—	71.1	0.8	—
Office workers	29.1	1.3	56.5	5.6	7.0
Officials and managers of various enterprises	16.9	6.8	30.8	13.8	35.7
Mechanists	25.7	0.5	53.0	13.7	2.1
Unskilled and semi-skilled workers	8.6	0.2	89.2	1.4	0.6
Engineers	24.4	2.8	34.4	3.8	34.6
Businessmen	12.7	0.5	71.4	16.9	2.5
Money-lenders	33.4	2.3	46.4	5.2	12.7
Soldiers and policemen	17.7	4.0	67.5	0.5	10.3
Public office workers	23.8	3.4	10.9	3.0	48.9
Religious w'kers	7.9	2.6	70.6	1.0	17.9
Doctore	31.2	2.0	45.2	9.2	8.6
Janitors and garbage men	—	—	99.9	—	0.1
Others	50.1	5.3	36.4	2.6	5.6
Unknown	0.3	2.6	88.5	6.3	2.3

The Indian influence in Burma also can not be ignored from the numerical point of view as seen in the above statistical tables. That the Indian influence in the realm of finance and economy is far reaching is apparent from the fact that 500,000,000 rupees out of about 750,000,000 rupees of Indian investment in Burma, according to the statistics of 1929, was circulating capital for the promotion of the agricultural industry.

Chinese Influence

The Indian population in Burma is about 1,200,000 while that in Malaya is 700,000, and there is a considerable difference in character between them. The former enjoys an indisputable influence in Burma, but the latter can hardly be called influential, on account of the Chinese element in whom they find a powerful competitor.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the intense anti-British movement in India has all the more stimulated this tendency. Indians who are living in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have organized Indian independence federation's and held its convention at Rangoon.

The position of the Indians in Burma has undergone a vast change since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. In former days, the Indians in Burma had been merely foreign immigrants who returned home when they amassed some money. Today they have to stay in Burma, now that the communication between the two countries has been severed. There is no denying that the present condition offers the best possible opportunity to induce the Indians to settle down in the country and contribute their efforts to the

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